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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

U.S.-USSR Nuclear Arms Limitation Talks Held AA 1
'Forward-Based Nuclear Means' Vital Part of Missile Talks AA 1
[Chervov in Prague RUDE PRAVO 28 Oct]

WESTERN & REGIONAL ISSUES

Brezhnev Greets Conference Supporting Persian Gulf Peoples CC 1
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Afghan Mission to UN Issues White Paper CC 1
U.S. Stance on UN Draft Treaty on Force Scored CC 2
[Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 26 Oct]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Dmitriyev Scores 'Encouragement' of Interference in Polish Affairs A 1
Pakhomov: Possible Hostage Release Attempt 'Not Abandoned' A 1
'Closing of Ranks' Required in View of Gulf Military Buildup A 2
[Zlatorunskiy]
MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN: 'Gunboat Diplomacy' Revived in Gulf A 3
ASEAN Protest of Arms Deliveries Noted A 4
[Mova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 21 Oct]
Rights Campaign, Directive 59 Part of Anticommunist Approach A 5
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 27 Oct]

CHINA

Presence of Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky in PRC Reported B 1
[Fedorov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Rodionov Raps Ito Inspection Tour of Kuril Islands C 1
Documents on POW's Aimed at Fanning 'Anti-Soviet' Hysteria C 2
[Zatsepin]

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Karmal USSR Visit Continues D 1
Meeting With Shevardnadze [ZARYA VOSTOKA 22 Oct] D 1
Shevardnadze, Karmal Dinner Toasts [ZARYA VOSTOKA 23 Oct] D 2
Arrival in Leningrad [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Oct] D 3
Talks With Romanov [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Oct] D 4
Shurygin: India 'Concerned' Over Developments in Indian Ocean D 5
[PRAVDA 29 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Kania, Pinkowski Visit F 1
Kremlin Talks F 1
Communique Issued F 3
Brezhnev Sends Congratulations to Mojsov [TANJUG] F 4
Yugoslav Political Scientists Meet With Soviet Counterparts F 4
[Belgrade POLITIKA 28 Oct]
GDR Delegation Welcomed by Zimyanin on Arrival F 4
[ADN]

WESTERN EUROPE

Kostikov Scores 'Dangerous' U.S., NATO Plans in Northern Europe G 1
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Ernst Genri Condemns FRG, UK Support for U.S. Policy G 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Oct]
New FRG Envoy Presents Credentials to Kuznetsov G 6
Turkish Envoy Hosts National Day Reception in Moscow G 7
Brezhnev Signs Decree Honoring French-USSR Society Officials G 7
Portuguese CP Delegation Visits Moscow [PRAVDA 29 Oct] G 7
Osipov-Led Delegation Holds Talks on Gas Supplies to Sweden G 7
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 22 Oct]
Norwegian Engineer Visits Nuclear Power Stations G 8
[Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 27 Oct]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian, Iraqi Battle Reports Cited H 1
Rome Magazine Views Tribulations of USSR Ambassador in Iran H 1
[L'ESPRESSO 26 Oct]
Saudi Arabian Severance of Relations With Libya Viewed H 3
[Zlatorunskiy]
PDRY Foreign Minister Comments on USSR Treaty Anniversary H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Reportage on USSR Visit of Chairman Mengistu Continues J 1
Comment by Ethiopian Foreign Minister J 1
Departure for Volgograd J 1
Arrival in Volgograd J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Frunze Paper Reviews New Book on History of Kirgiz Nomads R 1
[Oruzbayev, Ploskikh in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 19 Oct]
'Persistent Resistance' to Antipodes of Morality Needed R 2
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 18 Oct]
Proceedings of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Session Reported R 3
Briefs: Anthology Published; Khmelnitskiy Obkom Reshuffle R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Law on USSR State Budget for 1981 Published [PRAVDA 24 Oct] S 1
USSR Law on 1981 Development Plan Published [PRAVDA 24 Oct] S 2
PRAVDA Carries Resolution Approving Report on 1979 Budget [24 Oct] S 4
IZVESTIYA Views Socioeconomic Program Projected for 11th FYP S 4
[Editorial, 26 Oct]

Presidium Combines Wood, Paper Ministries, Names Minister S 7
Lomako Comments on Use of Secondary Energy Sources [PRAVDA 14 Oct] S 7
Lesechko Attends Motor Transport Workers Day Meeting [PRAVDA 25 Oct] S 8
Shevardnadze Addresses Conference on Trade Union Matters [ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 Oct] S 8

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 30 Oct T 1
Failures in Supply of Agricultural Machinery Reported T 1
Maryyskiy Obkom Urges Strengthening of Fodder Base [TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 10 Oct] T 2
Aliyev Addresses Baku Meeting of Working People T 3
Briefs: New Seed-Sowing Invention; Far East Rice Complex T 3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Kulikov Presents Award to Military Academy V 1
Armed Forces Embody Soviet Nationalism, Brotherhood [Shumikhin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Oct] V 1

U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR ARMS LIMITATION TALKS HELD

LD301736 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 30 Oct, TASS--Delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe had a meeting here today.

'FORWARD-BASED NUCLEAR MEANS' VITAL PART OF MISSILE TALKS

AU300800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 80 p 6

[Interview given by Soviet "military expert" Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "The Princple of Equal Security Must Not Be Violated; on the Beginning of Talks on Limiting Nuclear Weapons in Europe; General Nikolay Chervov on the Soviet-American Missile Dialogue in Geneva"--date and place not given]

[Text] The task of the USSR-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, which began a few days ago in Geneva, is to consolidate European security and deepen the process of international detente. These perspectives of the Soviet-American missile dialogue and the stands of both sides are assessed in the talk between APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov and the outstanding Soviet military expert, Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov.

[Question] How do you appraise the agreement achieved between the USSR and the United States on starting the Geneva negotiations?

Answer: This fact gives us a certain hope that, perhaps, the leading representatives of NATO countries will show common sense and instead of attempting to upset the military-strategic equilibrium, will return to constructive work.

The Soviet Union--as has been declared time and again at the highest level--approaches these negotiations with the utmost seriousness and will strive to ensure their success. In the interests of speedily achieving practical results in limiting the feverish armament, it would be best to start negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons on the basis proposed last autumn by the leading representative of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev. For this, it is necessary to again reach the situation as it was before the NATO decision on "complementary armament." Bearing in mind the NATO stand, the Soviet Union is now proposing, as is known, a second variant; namely, to start discussing the matter of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe simultaneously and in vital connection with the matter of American forward-based nuclear means. It is envisaged that any possible agreements would materialize after SALT II becomes valid.

[Question] Wherein lies the substance of the new Soviet formulation at the coming negotiations?

Answer: The Soviet Union's formulation mentioned above means that the medium-range nuclear means are not the only topic of discussion. The American forward-based nuclear means are also a topic for negotiations. For some reason, the Western press is writing only about the first part of the Soviet formulation, leaving out the second part either because of oversight or forgetfulness. This, self-evidently, is not possible. The object of negotiations must unconditionally be the medium-range means in vital connection with the American forward-based nuclear means.

The correct nature of the stand taken by the USSR and all socialist countries, as mentioned above, is based on maintaining the principle of equal security of the sides. [paragraph continues]

The whole world knows that more than 1,000 units of U.S. forward-based nuclear means are in Europe and its environs, as are the similar means of other NATO countries, capable of reaching the territory of the USSR and its allies. An extensive network of American air and naval bases has been created around the European socialist countries, above all in Europe; a network with the aid of which the United States can within short periods of time considerably increase the number of its airplanes, that is, the carriers of these weapons, which is large as it is. All these facts directly affect the security of the USSR and its allies. That is why they can on no account be ignored; it is very easy to express them in figures, and to disregard them at the negotiations would mean to intentionally attempt to acquire unilateral military supremacy. In the meantime it must be quite clear that the coming negotiations may be successful only on the condition that the principle of equality and equal security will be maintained, and that a unilateral supremacy of neither of the two sides will be permitted.

[Question] Explain, please, in greater detail the U.S. stand, as known from the press, prior to the beginning of the Geneva negotiations.

Answer: Actually, the leading U.S. and NATO representatives are also using categorical language in favor of maintaining the princple of equal security. But in reality they would like to circumvent it, via bypaths, and win supremacy for themselves. For instance, for incomprehensible reasons statements are cropping up that the U.S. forward-based nuclear means should not be the object of negotiations since, allegedly, the term "system of forward-based means" does not even exist in NATO; allegedly this term was foisted on the West by the Soviet Union. The Washington POST writes that "the United States should demand concessions from the Russians, as a form of compensation for the start of negotiations," because it is allegedly the Soviet Union that needs these negotiations.

Let us say outright: These, begging your pardon, arguments cannot stand up to any criticism because, in fact, the nuclear means do exist, regardless of "terms." They comprise more than 1,000 units and it is self-evident that they must be taken into consideration in the overall equilibrium of forces if the sides are really interested in discussing the problem on the basis of equal rights. Common sense implies that this weapon, which is very significant in the system of military equilibrium, cannot be excluded from the framework of negotiations, as the Pentagon generals are trying to do.

To judge by reports in the Western press, the United States allegedly intends to conduct constructive negotiations, and regardless of their complicated and difficult nature, to strive to achieve mutually acceptable results. Such intentions cannot but be welcome. At the same time, however, other declarations appearing in the press force us to be vigilant: declarations such as "it is impossible to trust the Russians," or "Soviet proposals--nothing but a clever trap," or "Moscow wants to drive new wedges in the rifts that have already appeared in the NATO alliance" and so forth.

Nothing can be farther from the truth than such allegations. Life has proved in full that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are filled with worry about preserving peace, about the principles of peaceful coexistence winning. In the interests of all this they are willing to acquiesce to all necessary measures aimed at reducing the danger of war.

But there are justified doubts about U.S. sincerity. Is the United States really willing to adopt a constructive stand at the negotiations--in conditions where, through its own fault, the ratification of the SALT II treaty has been protracted for an indeterminate period and its fate is unknown to this very date; when the United States is conducting daily war propaganda and striving to implant in the people's minds the idea of the possibility of a so-called limited nuclear war; when it is constantly speaking of the necessity to increase the amount of weapons with the aim of winning military supremacy; when it is demanding a yet great increase of military expenditures; and doing all this at the very top level?

As is known, in order to cover up its militarist plans, the United States is making use of fabrications like the one on the "Soviet military danger," or the "Soviet supremacy in nuclear missiles in Europe." This, however, is mere deception of the public for justifying the new round of feverish armament, and creating the psychological atmosphere for preparing the population in the NATO countries to agree to further and yet larger sacrifices so that the industrial monopolies get billions in profits.

Through the mouth of its top representative, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union has quite clearly declared that, during the last 10 years, the number of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers on the territory of the European part of the USSR has not been increased by a single missile or a single airplane.

But during the very same period, the United States increased the number of its troops deployed on FRG territory by 25,000 men; foisted on the European countries the decision on the deployment of several hundred new American missiles on their territories; adopted a "new nuclear strategy;" and thus in reality, proclaimed the line of preparations for a preventive nuclear war and for the delivery of the first blow against the socialist countries.

Thus the question to be asked is: What "threat" are the transoceanic officials actually talking about? Who is threatening whom? Every day the peoples of the world are convincing themselves in practice that no "Soviet military threat" exists. Surely it has been proved time and again that the Soviet Union is willing to cooperate with all peace-loving forces in the historical battle for peace, against the danger of war, and for saving Europe from pernicious war.

All Soviet peace proposals--among others also, its proposal on negotiations on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe--are aimed at achieving exactly these goals. The socialist countries are calling upon the United States and other NATO states to solve, during the negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, the problems that have cropped up on both a constructive basis and in the interests of peace and security.

BREZHNEV GREETS CONFERENCE SUPPORTING PERSIAN GULF PEOPLES

LD301217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text of message from Leonid I. Brezhnev to the International Congress of Solidarity With the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of the Persian Gulf Zone]

[Text] To the participants in the extraordinary International Conference of Solidarity with the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of the Persian Gulf Zone, Nicosia.

I greet the participants in the International Conference of Solidarity with the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of the Persian Gulf Zone.

The convening of your forum reflects a profound concern of the world public over the unprecedented build-up by imperialists, above all those of the United States, of their military potential in that area, and their desire to set up new military bases there.

The bellicose imperialist circles are pursuing their expansionist course in order to suppress the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the Persian Gulf area and of the entire Near and Middle East, to continue to plunder the national, especially petroleum, wealth of the states of the region.

This course which is reflected in the shameful Camp David deal, the crude ignoring of the Palestinian question, the escalation of military preparations in the Persian Gulf area as well as the attempts to revive imperialist influence in Iran and other similar actions--pose a threat to peace and security, violate the stability in the area and create conditions for the emergence of new military conflicts like, for instance, the one between Iraq and Iran.

As regards the Soviet Union, its position is clear and principled. The Persian Gulf area is the sphere of the vital interests of the states and peoples living there, and nobody has the right to interfere in their affairs.

We resolutely condemn the imperialist policy of threats and military blackmail, we advocate consolidation of independence and sovereignty of all states, including those of the Persian Gulf area, free national and social development of their peoples. We stand for a just political settlement to the armed conflicts in that area, for making the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. All the efforts in this direction will always be actively supported by the Soviet people.

I wish success to the deliberations of your conference which is called upon to contribute to mobilizing the efforts of the anti-war forces in support of the struggle of the peoples of the Persian Gulf area in the name of freedom, independence, peace and progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

AFGHAN MISSION TO UN ISSUES WHITE PAPER

LD302230 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 30 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The white paper of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, circulated here by the DRA's Mission at the United Nations, is a wrathful accusation against Washington, Beijing and their henchmen that do not cease interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The white paper, prepared by the DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, comprises statements and decisions of the DRA's Government, speeches and interviews by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, by other members of the DRA's Government, and the most important reports of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

Eloquent is the white paper's sub-title "The Documents and Materials About Interference in the Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and About the DRA Government's Initiatives Directed Towards a Peaceful Settlement of the Situation Around Afghanistan."

The documents represented in the white paper give a convincing answer to the question who direct the criminal activities against Democratic Afghanistan. The white paper gives numerous evidence which leaves no doubt that it is exactly the forces of imperialism and hegemonism that create obstacles to the building of a new life by the Afghan people. Those forces disdain no methods, even the dirtiest ones, in order to hinder the process of further development of the April revolution.

The white paper gives testimony by the spies and saboteurs who have been neutralized by the DRA's security bodies and who directly admit that they were trained by instructors. From the given documentary evidence, the bandits are provided with U.S. arms and ammunition as well as arms of Chinese, Pakistani, and Egyptian make. The hirelings of imperialiam and hegemonism are guilty of the gravest crimes--mass killings, tortures, and humiliations against civilian population.

Despite the on-going provocative and subversive actions by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the DRA's Government invariably and consistently comes out in favour of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The Afghan people who have firmly determined their future hold that the way to such a settlement lies through an end to the outside intervention, through reaching appropriate understandings between the governments of Afghanistan and the neighbouring states, Pakistan, in the first place.

We attach much importance to the circulation of the white paper at the United Nations Organisation, F. Zarif, acting permanent representative of the DRA at the United Nations, told the TASS correspondent. The truth about prospective transformations in our country and about criminal subversive activities against the DRA is the most convincing answer to any falsifications and calumnies to which the enemies of the Afghan revolution constantly resort.

U.S. STANCE ON UN DRAFT TREATY ON FORCE SCORED

LD301135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Hypocritical Stance"]

[Text] New York--The debates at the General Assembly plenary sessions and in UN committees frequently leave a dual impression. On the one hand, the majority of the organization's member countries advocate the adoption of measures aimed at strengthening international security. On the other, representatives of certain states, notably the United States and some of its allies, are deliberately dragging out the discussion of these measures. Obstructionist tactics, in particular, are hindering the drafting of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

A draft world treaty was submitted for the General Assembly's consideration by the Soviet delegation back in 1976. The Soviet Government proceeded from the premise that in our time force must not be used to resolve disputes among states and that conflicts must be settled only by peaceful means, through negotiation. The proposal to conclude such a treaty was approved by the UN General Assembly, and its draft was to be discussed in a special committee.

The majority of the special committee's member countries took a serious approach to the Soviet proposal. It was discussed in all its details, and important additions were made. Ten countries--members of the nonaligned movement--submitted a working document of their own, which has much in common with the Soviet draft. In this way preconditions were created for the preparation of a generally acceptable text.

The representatives of the United States and some of its allies took the opposite stance. While not coming out openly against the world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, they began seeking legal loopholes, trying to drag out the discussion of the draft ad infinitum. Representatives of a number of countries, including the USSR, spoke of the farfetched nature of the Western states' objections to the draft world treaty.

The stand taken by the United States, which demonstratively refused to participate in the discussion of this issue at the present session, and by a number of its allies with regard to the draft world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, is overtly two-faced and hypocritical. While verbally advocating peace and cooperation, these countries are in fact stepping up the arms race. Two years ago, when the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament was being held in New York, in Washington the NATO countries adopted under White House pressure a decision to increase the military budget and to build up arms.

The true aims of this policy are also evidenced by the U.S. decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe and thereby change in its favor the military and strategic equilibrium which has taken shape in the world. The "limited nuclear war" doctrine, which provides for the possibility of making a "preemptive" nuclear strike, is designed to serve the same purpose. In other words, nuclear weapons and military potential as a whole are becoming a means of blackmailing other countries. This is precisely how the United States is now acting in the Persian Gulf region.

This policy poses a direct threat to international peace and security. This is why the question of the speediest preparation and conclusion of the world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations is so urgent.

By decision of the UN General Assembly the Week of Action for Disarmament began on 24 October. In connection with this event UN Secretary General K. Waldheim urged the concentration of the world community's efforts on resolving "one of the most complex tasks facing mankind." In the opinion of many states the conclusion of the world treaty proposed by the Soviet Union would help to resolve this task.

DMITRIYEV SCORES 'ENCOURAGEMENT' OF INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS

LD301453 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] On Wednesday a U.S. State Department official expressed regret that the recognition of new trade unions in Poland had not been completed. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

The regret voiced by the U.S. State Department on Wednesday is only one in a flurry of regrets, recommendations, expressions of sympathy and solidarity and what not communicated to Poland through various official, semiofficial and propaganda outlets of the United States. As an official branch of the American Government the State Department so far has preferred to stay out of the limelight, being obviously aware that its activities could be construed as direct interference in Poland's internal affairs. Therefore preference has been given to radio broadcasts to Poland via the station Free Europe, subsidized by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Another source of subversion are numerous gatherings of Polish emigrants whose appeals to dismantle the existing political system of the country are widely circulated in the press and used by Western news agencies to drive a wedge between the Polish Government and some unions. At first glance the U.S. administration has no power to control either the station Free Europe or the AFL-CIO leadership, who openly admitted having funded some antigovernment groupings in Poland. So such is the official version that serves as a cover for ostensible American neutrality. But in actual fact they work in unity.

Suffice it to recall a couple of facts from the not too distant past to realize it. When the government of Salvador Allende was toppled in Chile in 1973 it was not only the work of the CIA but also of the AFL-CIO leadership who had either bought off some Chilean trade union officials or supplied funds to the anti-Allende forces. The one-sided coverage of the Chilean events by the U.S. press had also helped divert public attention from American interference. So the situation is different now but the unity of action of the government, secret services and propaganda outlets is beyond doubt.

One can also recall a number of wide-scale propaganda campaigns such as the human rights campaign directed against the socialist countries at all levels. All of them were started by official statements (?or) concrete steps by the administration, and only then were supplemented by rigorous activities of low-caliber organizations, services and propaganda outlets. The United States is a signatory to the Final Act signed in Helsinki at the European conference on security and cooperation in Europe. One of its provisions bars any form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. By encouraging such interference in the internal affairs of Poland the U.S. State Department seems to demonstrate that it values the Final Act as much as a scrap of paper.

PAKHOMOV: POSSIBLE HOSTAGE RELEASE ATTEMPT 'NOT ABANDONED'

LD302056 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 30 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The United States has not abandoned the plans of repeating a military adventure in Iran, similar to the one which ended in disgrace last April. Well-informed military observer of the newspaper Washington POST Wilson reported today, quoting U.S. governmental sources, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff continues to look for ways to release the American hostages militarily. The observer stresses that the U.S. President may order at any time another attempt to release the hostages by force despite the high risk of the operation.

American journalist Anderson wrote about Washington's sinister designs two months ago. U.S. officials, however, hastily and "categorically" denied the report. At present, as it is made clear by the article in the Washington POST, the only thing which keeps Washington from a new military operation is "uncertainty" of U.S. intelligence bodies as to the location of some American hostages. The CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency believe that not all of them are held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The opinion is expressed that under these conditions a military operation is fraught with inadmissibly high losses from the American side.

Wilson's article sheds light on the sinister role of American intelligence services in stepping up U.S. preparations for armed interference in the Persian Gulf area in the wake of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Thus, at the early stage of the conflict the CIA started warning in secret reports of a possible closure of the Straits of Hormuz through which the Western countries export oil from that region. Allegedly, to protect the waterway, but, in fact, to implement its far-reaching imperialist designs, Washington has concentrated in the Persian Gulf region the largest naval force ever. The aim of the United States, which is not concealed by the top representatives of the Washington administration, is to consolidate its large-scale military presence in the region on a permanent basis, so as to secure there its own "vital" interests, primarily oil ones, by rude threats against other states.

'CLOSING OF RANKS' REQUIRED IN VIEW OF GULF MILITARY BUILDUP

LD301842 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] This is what often happens: Senior officials who occupy senior state posts say with insistance that the United States will adhere to strict neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and that it wants peace and stability in the gulf, etc. Then along comes another official who is not so senior and makes a statement which shows that whatever was said before was lies, and that the intention was to deceive public opinion.

This is precisely how one can regard the statement made by Zbigniew Brzezinski in Denver before members of the international relations council. The U.S. President's assistant for national security told his audience in a very frank manner that the overthrow of the shah of Iran, the revolution in Afghanistan, and the Iranian-Iraqi conflict are the reasons why the United States is prepared to use force in the Arabian Gulf. Brzezinski said that the United States, in order to deploy a considerable force in this region, should be capable of doing so, and added: I would like to stress the deployment of U.S. forces there. Nobody doubts Brzezinski's military spirit; this has been known for a long time now. But the calamity is that the likes of this U.S. President's assistant for national security are the ones who today decide U.S. foreign policy, including its policy in the Middle East.

Plans have been drawn up in the United States for various forms of intervention. Some Washington circles have tried, under the guise of words about neutrality, to drag its allies in the NATO bloc to an adventure in the Middle East--to the internationalization of interference in the affairs of the Middle Eastern countries. But this attempt, as is known, failed. The United States' allies in the NATO bloc--or at least the majority of them--refused for various good reasons to participate in Washington's adventure, because they fully realize that such interference will primarily harm their interests. Only Britain sent warships to the gulf--Britain, which blindly follows in the footsteps of its American ally's foreign policy.

When people, including the likes of Brzezinski, understood that the attempts at internationalizing the interference were not totally successful, they began to be more active in calling for the increase of U.S. forces in the Middle East. Units of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force are being concentrated near the region, ready for the purpose. U.S. ships and aircraft have been deployed in unprecedented numbers in the Middle East. This development of events requires that all the forces of peace, particularly in the countries of the Middle East, should close ranks. Only unity of action can form an obstacle on the path of U.S. intervention, which is being prepared.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN: 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' REVIVED IN GULF

LD301502 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS--"The events in the Persian Gulf are a fresh proof of the fact that the United States has taken course for the policy of diktat and force to ensure the attainment of its hegemonic aims," says the November issue of the Soviet INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] journal. Analyzing the present-day policy of the United States in that area, it points out: "The U.S. administration arbitrarily takes some or other region of the world, especially if it is rich in natural resources, is of special significance from the viewpoint of transport communications or simply the one to which the Pentagon takes a liking, and bluntly declares it, as was the case with the Persian Gulf, a 'sphere of its vital interests'.

"In so doing, attempts are made to give a different interpretation of the course of events in the world arena, to call in question the USSR's foreign policy, revive the 'Soviet military menace' myth. In this connection it is necessary to recall that the Soviet Union strives neither to lay its hand on sources of raw materials in other countries, nor to expand its own borders, nor is it laying claim to an access to the warm seas."

As far as the references to the alleged "threat" from the USSR to oil supplies from the Persian Gulf are concerned, the article stresses, this is "nothing more than a set of absurd arguments in attempts to justify the dangerous course of actions by the U.S. military. It is not the Soviet Union, but the United States, which is feverishly building up its armed forces there; it is not the USSR, but the USA which threatens a direct armed intervention against the states situated in the Persian Gulf zone and is kindling conflicts between them."

The journal points out that the overthrow of the shah's regime has deprived U.S. imperialism of a staging area near the USSR's southern borders and the main base of the USA in the Persian Gulf area. "Washington strives to restore its shattered positions in that strategically important area in the first place through staging plots against Iran with the aim of reinstituting a pro-American regime there, and through sharply increasing its 'military presence'. The declaration of the Persian Gulf to be a 'zone of American interests', the open striving of the Carter administration to defend them by force of arms are at the same time accompanied with an intensification of the undeclared war against Afghanistan."

"The build-up of direct U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, the revival of 'gunboat diplomacy' once under the pretext of mythical 'Soviet menace,' once for implementing a sea blockade against Iran, once under the slogan of 'ensuring the security' of Arab oil supplies, is a source of growing concern for the countries of that region," the article points out.

It is quite obvious, the journal points out, that the "adventurist actions of the United States in the Persian Gulf are fraught with dangerous, far-reaching consequences. It is precisely Washington's hegemonic actions which are fraught with a real and not alleged threat to the states situated in that area, their independence and sovereignty."

"Those who plan a further aggravation of tension in the areas situated in direct proximity to our borders must realize that the Soviet Union cannot remain impartial to such plans," the article stresses.

ASEAN PROTEST OF ARMS DELIVERIES NOTED

LD301615 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Yevg. Mova "International Notes": "ASEAN: Washington Injections"]

[Text] American transport aircraft loaded with $3 million worth of ammunition and spare parts for combat hardware have arrived in Thailand. Reporting this, the New York TIMES noted that in fiscal 1981 Washington intends to supply Thailand with $70 million worth of weapons.

American weapons deliveries are also being made to other Southeast Asian countries in the ASEAN grouping. The second large consignment of American fighters this year was recently delivered to Indonesia. The delivery of the aircraft coincided with the visit to Jakarta by Lt Gen Hughes, USAF commander in the Pacific, who called on the ASEAN countries to standardize their armies' armaments on the basis of American equipment and American-produced spare parts. Hughes justified his call by citing the need for "regional solidarity" in the face of the "growing communist threat." On this ridiculous pretext Washington is hoping to force the ASEAN countries to increase their appropriations for military purposes.

However, these countries' military debts to the United States alone now total several billion dollars. At the same time Washington is making no secret of the fact that ASEAN occupies an increasingly prominent place in U.S. Asian strategy. It is no accident that the so-called "Carter doctrine" includes the region in the U.S. "sphere of vital interests."

It is clear that, in trying to foist new consignments of American weapons on the ASEAN countries, the Pentagon is also acting in the interests of the ringleaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex and seeking to increase the profits of the firms and concerns specializing in producing and selling means of destruction. There is one more important reason for the Washington-instigated militarization of the ASEAN countries. The United States is still hoping to create a new military bloc based on this regional organization to replace SEATO, which has disintegrated. After all, the Washington administration has long regarded military exports as the most effective and reliable means of dragging any country that agrees to buy American military hardware into the ambit of Washington's bloc strategy.

Of course, in their attempt to establish the "necessity and timeliness" of the increase in weapons deliveries to the ASEAN countries, the American press and the reactionary press in a number of Southeast Asian countries are claiming that this is the basis for strengthening the countries' defense capability. But, the reasonable question arises: How vital can it be for Indonesia and Thailand to acquire new squadrons of American jet fighters and against what enemy are they going to defend themselves with those fighters?

At the same time elementary arithmetic demonstrates that each new squadron of American aircraft acquired by a particular country produces an extremely marked reduction in the country's spending on social security and the population's medical services and on combating unemployment and hunger.

Realistically minded political circles and the progressive public in the ASEAN countries are opposed to the arms race Washington is foisting on them and opposed to being dragged into another military grouping. This U.S. policy does not accord with the Southeast Asian peoples' desire to transform the region into a zone of peace.

RIGHTS CAMPAIGN, DIRECTIVE 59 PART OF TOTAL ANTICOMMUNIST APPROACH

LD301219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by V. Bolshakov under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "'Human Rights' and Nuclear Strategy"]

[Text] The U.S. communists' newspaper, THE DAILY WORLD, once published a cartoon depicting three men--a senator, a general and a Ku Klux Klansman secretly stealing up to the U.S. congressional building, under cover of night. "Senator," the other two were saying, "you shout out 'human rights! human rights!' as loud as possible and we'll do the rest." This cartoon can frequently serve as an illustration of specific actions by the U.S. administration.

On 20 July this year the White House, according to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, "launched unusually sharp attacks on the Soviet Union over human rights." On 30 July, the New York TIMES reported, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie announced that the U.S. delegation at the forthcoming Madrid meeting would face the Soviet Union with the same "confrontation on human rights as in Belgrade."

On 31 July the U.S. Congress joined in the new round of the administration's anti-Soviet campaign under the "human rights" slogan by disseminating a "report" compiled in conjunction with the government on "the violation of human rights" in the Soviet Union. Since then President Carter and his entourage have been taking every opportunity during their election campaign to draw their audience's attention to the theme, resorting to malicious anti-Soviet slander. (Thus, on 22 October, for instance, Muskie confirmed that in Madrid the United States intends to mainly emphasize not problems of safeguarding security in Europe but the question of human rights "violations" in the socialist countries.)

Political observers could only guess at the real reasons for this latest outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria. After all, everyone knows that human rights in our country are reliably protected by law, the Constitution, and the Soviet state's pledge to observe the spirit and letter not only of the Final Act but also of the fundamental UN pacts and conventions on the protection of these rights which the Soviet Union has ratified. And if anyone should be obsessed with the slogan of "defending human rights," it is not the United States, since these rights are flouted both in the United States itself and wherever antipopular regimes supported by Washington still exist. Dictated by considerations of expediency in connection with the elections, the hysterical outbursts over alleged human rights violations in the socialist countries can hardly distract Americans' attention from the fact that the system existing in the United States deprives millions of their fellow citizens of elementary socioeconomic rights: the rights to work, free medical care, education for all, and so forth. The reasons for the latest flareup of the anti-Soviet campaign under the "human rights!" slogan can obviously be explained not only by election considerations.

In early August reports appeared in the U.S. press that on 25 July, a few days before Carter's much-talked-of speech on "human rights" in the White House, Presidential Directive 59 on the United States' "new nuclear strategy" was signed. Describing its gist, New York TIMES commentator Tom Wicker wrote that "it reeks of a new arms race, of the death of the strategic arms limitation treaty, of gigantic appropriations for the production of means of mass destruction." This doctrine, in Wicker's opinion, "by depicting war as more acceptable, makes it more likely."

THE DAILY WORLD would do well to reprint its old cartoon. Life has confirmed that the satirical image created by the communist cartoonist fully accords with U.S. reality; the hypocritical campaign over the "violations" of human rights in the Soviet Union serves, in addition to everything else, as cover for the military-industrial complex's sinister plans to prepare a new round of the arms race.

For all the functional difference between the two presidential directives--Directive 28, which promoted "the defense of human rights" to the rank of U.S. state policy, and Directive 59, which defines Washington's new nuclear strategy--they have the same ideological base: anticommunism.

Addressing the American Association of Lawyers in Honolulu on 4 August 1980, Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher, who devoted his speech entirely to the results of Carter's 3-year campaign "in defense of human rights," said: "The Soviets sometimes accuse our policy in the human rights sphere of being an anti-Soviet gimmick. That is not so."

Let us leave this hypocritical assertion to Christopher's conscience. It is scarcely possible to believe that he is not familiar with Z. Brezezinski's policy statement: The "human rights" slogan must supplement other, "traditional" slogans of anticommunism as "the basis on which U.S. foreign policy rests." This statement is dated 1977: That is, the year of the birth of Directive 28.

In the same year of 1977 Carter signed a memorandum which instructed the U.S. defense secretary to "revise his nuclear goals." Thus the foundation was laid for the work on Directive 59 (PD-59) carried out during the period from 1978 through 1980 to the accompaniment of the White House's hypocritical sighs over human rights "violations" in the socialist countries and to howls about the "Soviet threat."

Describing PD-59, Z. Brzezinski said that is is only an "evolution" of the U.S. strategic doctrine current for many years. Indeed, the U.S. gamble on nuclear blackmail is nothing new. Washington's policy of nuclear madness goes back to the militarily senseless bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the first plan for total war against the USSR under the codename "Dropshot", which dates from 1949.

"Dropshot" was a result of the cold war, of the anticommunism of President Truman and the bellicose U.S. imperialist circles who seriously came to believe that Washington's nuclear monopoly (fortunately for mankind, a shorlived one) would enable them, through nuclear blackmail, to wipe out the revolutionary gains in the USSR, the East European countries, Korea and China.

The National Security Council's Directive NSC-20-1, approved on 18 August 1948--a directive compiled on Truman's personal instructions--said: "We are seeking to create circumstances and a situation with which the present Soviet leaders will be unable to come to terms and which they will dislike. Perhaps, on finding themselves in this situation, they will be unable to keep their power in Russia...." A year later Truman approved the "Dropshot" plan, based on this directive....

It is clear from President Truman's personal notes published this August that during the war in Korea he examined the possibility of using nuclear weapons. What might this have meant for the destiny of the world? Truman wrote literally as follows in his draft "ultimatum to the Soviet Government," drawn up in early 1952: "This means total war. This means that Moscow, Saint Petersburg (the "world's chief anticommunist," as Truman was called, was quite unable to rid himself of the habit of calling Leningrad by its old name--V.B.), Mukden, Vladivostok, Beijing, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Dairen, Odessa, Stalingrad and all industrial enterprises in China and the Soviet Union will be destroyed...."

The end of the U.S. atomic monopoly forced Washington to take into account the reality of a retaliatory strike.

"Since the military lever of the policy of anticommunism," the American scholar and diplomat Edwin Reischauer wrote in the sixties, "is limited in scale and the economic lever is slow and ineffectual, we must turn to a third tool of strategy (the strategy, clearly, of this same anticommunism--V.B.)--the ideological tool."

In its desire to oppose the growing influence of real socialism, the Carter administration has turned to all these tools. Its anticommunist approach is total. The arms race, which, under Carter, acquired frenzied new impetus, is combined with a policy of "economic sanctions against the USSR" (discrimination in trade, the ban on equipment, grain shipments and so forth) and with an "ideological counteroffensive" under the "human rights" slogan. Directive 28 on "human rights" and Directive 59 on "the new nuclear strategy" obviously complement each other. The initiators of the campaign "in defense of human rights" tried to carry out wideranging interference in the internal affairs of the USSR and the other socialist community countries with the obvious aim of changing these states' political systems (which Washington is scarcely concealing).

By fueling anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States and throughout the Western world over nonexistent "violations" of human rights in the socialist countries, the "psychological warfare" strategists prepared Western public opinion for a turn toward cold war and a new round of the arms race.

It is well known that the dominant stereotype of the cold war times was the image of "aggressive communism," allegedly threatening the very future and security of the West. This stereotype was heavily battered during the years of detente. America and Europe ceased to believe in it. One of the prime ideological tasks of Carter's "human rights" campaign was not only to revive this stereotype but also to present real socialism as a "repressive totalitarian society" whose citizens are allegedly only waiting for "the Western democracies to liberate them from oppression by the communists."

This is not the first time that the U.S. military-industrial complex and those political circles in Washington and some NATO capitals which had gambled on disrupting detente have used "psychological warfare" actions to mask military preparations.

As in Truman's time, talk of "freedom and democracy" for all peoples has been replaced by the overt promotion of nuclear war! The vicious circle of militarism has again been closed to the sound of the U.S. "hawks" triumphant shrieking. The new WORLD REVIEW writes that since the development of operation "Dropshot" the tone in the Pentagon has continued to be set by people "who insist on a policy of unleashing nuclear war" against the USSR. Receding temporarily into the shadows during the detente period, like birds of prey they again flew out of the Pentagon's endless corridors as soon as the winds of cold war started to blow again. The sinister changes in U.S. international policy, beginning under Ford's Republican administration, emerged clearly with the arrival of the Democrats, headed by Carter, in the White House. In early 1980 people in Washington had begun to speak out loud of the start of "the second cold war."

The military-industrial complexes of various imperialist powers and political circles close to them are still unwilling to stop gambling on military force in the historical contest against real socialism. While acknowledging that at the present stage nuclear war would be suicide for the capitalist world, nonetheless they suppose that in yet another round of the arms race the capitalist West will be able to achieve military superiority through new types and systems of weapons. But this viewpoint, far removed from the realities of our age, is refuted by the whole of postwar history.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies posses everything they need to rebuff any aggressor, and will take care to maintain the existing military equilibrium.

More than once in the past Pentagon experts in the armaments sphere have had to admit that the United States has not succeeded in achieving superiority over the USSR, while the strategists of "economic wars" against the socialist countries have had to admit that the countermeasures which the Soviet Union has been forced to adopt in the defense sphere have not drained its economy dry. In this respect the plans of the authors of Directive 59 are equally unpromising. Not for nothing did Tom Wicker of the New York TIMES describe Carter's new strategy as "lethal self-deception."

Well said! And that is precisely why many Americans are now declaring for all to hear that they do not want their lives to be the stake in the senseless game of political poker now being played by the Washington administration. Voices of reason, calling on the masters of the White House to pause for thought, can be heard again and again--some of them on Capitol Hill.

The "fever of power and destruction" and "anticommunist paranoia"--those are the terms in which the Western press describes the sentiments now prevailing in Washington--must give way to a realistic appraisal of the existing situation in the world.

"...None of the problems now existing in the world," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his recent speech in Alma-Ata, "can be resolved 'from a position of strength' or by means of saber rattling."

Neither the gamble on force nor the gamble on "psychological warfare" can turn the course of world history into the impasse prepared by capitalism. The peoples of the world reject Washington's claims to the role of ruler of their destinies and uphold their fundamental rights to life, to peace, to labor and to a secure existence, worthy of mankind, in the struggle against the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression.

PRESENCE OF MARSHAL NGUYEN CAO KY IN PRC REPORTED

LD301520 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The British Broadcasting Corporation has revealed that one of the leaders of the toppled Saigon regime, Nguyen Cao Ky, is now in China. He arrived there some time ago from the United States and is now a military adviser stationed in the region of the Sino-Vietnamese border. Our commentator Vasiliy Fedorov's story.

An official spokesman for the Beijing regime declined to comment on those reports and that's none too surprising, for the services of a political figure like Nguyen Cao Ky could do little to enhance the prestige of China in its anti-Vietnam drive. If, naturally, the BBC report is to be trusted.

We'd like to remind you of some of the highlights of Nguyen Cao Ky's biography. A professional military pilot trained in the United States, he held the rank of air force marshal in the armed forces of the Saigon Clinet regime. Turning to politics in the early sixties, Nguyen Cao Ky actively plotted to assassinate the Saigon dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem. It has since been proved that the plot was sanctioned by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to put the impopular puppet out of the way. After 1964 Marshal Ky was for a time the president of South Vietnam. Then he had to make way for Nguyen Van Thieu and to put up with the post of vice president.

Marshal Ky's political credo could be summed up briefly as rabid communism of the most reactionary (?stripe). As he himself admitted, his idea of a political leader was Adolf Hitler. Under the influence of Hitler's ideas, he instituted a crusade against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the mid-sixties. His war-cry was [words indistinct], and he personally led squadrons of warplanes to bomb Hanoi.

Something Marshal Ky had in common with quite a few other Saigon brass hats was that he loved the state treasury as though it were his own. He must have outdone all the others, however, for on charges of corruption he was ousted from the administration early in 1975.

When the Saigon regime collapsed, the former marshal disappeared; to reappear in the United States in the rather unexpected capacity of filling-station owner in California. Reporters who took the trouble to find out said his business was doing none too well.

And now Nguyen Cao Ky, the last-ditch anticommunist and admirer of the fascist Fuehrer, has, so says the BBC, surfaced in China in the capacity of military adviser. The BBC report has a very distinct ring of truth about it. After all, didn't China's secret services enlist the former head of the secret CIA army in Laos, the self-styled General Vangpao? The Hong Kong press reports confirmed that the CIA had kindly lent out Vangpao to its Chinese friends and counterparts for organizing subversion against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. So, why not Nguyen Cao Ky? What this puppet the Vietnamese people threw out of the country has in common with the Chinese leaders is frenzied hatred of Socialist Vietnam and anticommunism.

RODIONOV RAPS ITO INSPECTION TOUR OF KURIL ISLANDS

OW301141 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] On 25 October Japan's Foreign Minister Ito visited Nemuro City and then from aboard a patrol ship conducted a so-called inspection of the vicinity of the Kuril Islands, which belong to the Soviet Union. In this connection, Moscow Radio commentator Rodionov writes as follows:

There would have been no particular need to mention this inspection tour had it not been of a provocative nature and had it not been accompanied by remarks which have added fuel to the baseless territorial demand campaign currently being carried out in Japan against the Soviet Union.

In the past, other Japanese foreign ministers have also visited this sea area to rally public opinion for the support of a territorial demand against the Soviet Union. However, on his recent inspection tour Foreign Minister Ito made remarks which were much unfriendlier to the Soviet Union than those made by his predecessors in the Foreign Ministry. It should also be noted that Foreign Minister Ito's inspection tour coincided with a national convention for the return of the northern territories in Tokyo, both in terms of timing as well as character. At this convention Nakayama, director general of the prime minister's office, represented the authorities and wielded the baton. Director General Nakayama recently also visited the vicinity of these Soviet islands, thus playing a positive role in the unfriendly campaign against the Soviet Union. All this makes it hard to believe the Japanese Government authorities' claim that the campaign for the return of the northern territories is a spontaneous movement and represents the desire of the entire Japanese nation.

All facts show that this campaign is being encouraged, led and organized by the government authorities. It is clear that the government authorities are using every means to draw the attention of the Japanese masses to a fabricated territorial issue to pollute the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Most of our listeners must be keenly aware that the appeals made to participate in this campaign, for the return of the northern territories--a campaign forced on them from above--has nothing to do with their own earnest desires and aspirations. What benefit could the territorial demand campaign, now being fanned in Japan against the Soviet Union, bring to the people of Japan? What benefit could it bring to the Nemuro citizens and Hokkaido residents who, more than anyone else, want to develop their traditional ties with the Soviet Union in the field of fisheries?

As revealed by practical experience, the unfriendly campaign against the Soviet Union only hinders the solution of practical issues arising in the mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Furthermore, this campaign is further increasing the burden borne by taxpayers in Japan since it requires more budgetary funds. [Words indistinct] a large amount of national funds are being used for this purpose. According to the 14 October issue of JIYU SHIMPO, at the request of the prime minister's office, expenditures for this purpose next year will be double those of this year. How beneficial it would be to the people of Japan if this money was used for medical, educational and other social welfare programs. Do the advocates of the campaign for the return of the northern territories really believe that they can attain the purpose of their campaign only if they pour a huge amount of money into it?

The Soviet Union's attitude on this issue is well known in Japan. There is no reason to believe that results can be achieved by stepping up the campaign. The Soviet Union holds no other country's territory; nor does it have any surplus territory. There is no such problem as an unsolved territorial problem in the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Then, why is Japan repeating its unjustified territorial demand against the Soviet Union and raising the demand to the level of a national policy?

Is it not true that the revanchist claim for the return of the northern territories, accompanied by the clamor about a so-called Soviet military threat, is used in Japan to sow the seeds of distrust between the peoples of the two countries, disrupt Soviet-Japan relations, and cover up efforts to increase Japan's war capabilities? Many facts indicate that this is exactly where we should find the answer to the question: What is the purpose of the territorial demand campaign against the Soviet Union?

Practical experience in the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan over the past 20-30 years shows that the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan are served not by aggravating the atmosphere of enmity in the relations between the two countries or by making illegitimate territorial demands but by pursuing mutual cooperation in trade, economic, science and technology, cultural and other fields. Those who are really concerned about the Japanese people's interests should bear this in mind.

DOCUMENTS ON POW'S AIMED AT FANNING 'ANTI-SOVIET' HYSTERIA

LD302206 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports: The Japanese Foreign Ministry has published 30-year-old documents which cover a period of diplomatic activity of that country from the end of the Second World War to 1952. The aim of the publication, the Foreign Ministry assures, is to inform the Japanese public of the main diplomatic actions of Japan in the mentioned period. There is every indication that the real aim of the selective publication of the documents, extracted from the archives at a time when certain circles in Japan are trying to fan up an anti-Soviet hysteria, have been quite different.

This is clear though from the fact that 2,400 out of 7,000 pages of the text are devoted to Japanese-Soviet relations. And the emphasis is made on the position of the Japanese prisoners-of-war in the Soviet Union.

With an obvious aim to cause prejudice for the Soviet Union, in the materials it was described with a great "detail" how "heavy" was the position of the Japanese prisoners-of-war in the USSR, how "poorly they were fed and how much worked" the documents mention quite often the imaginary "Soviet threat."

To be in captivity is not sweet life, it is true, but, here are for instance, the words of one of the Japanese prisoners-of-war Go Kitagawa: "We received food in accordance with international rules of treatment of prisoners-of-war whereas the Soviet people received bread in accordance with the rationing system."

Meanwhile, documents of the Foreign Ministry do not mention a single word about the conditions of detention of Japanese prisoners of war in other countries, including countries of Southeast Asia and the United States.

It is well-known that after the rout of Japanese militarists, who drew the country into the adventurous war in which Japan sided with Nazi Germany, approximately 6,600,000 Japanese found themselves beyond the boundaries of the homeland. According to the self-same Foreign Ministry, there were no more but 570,000 prisoners-of-war in the Soviet Union.

In other words, the initiators of the publication of the documents of the Foreign Ministry obviously did not set the task of objectively narrating about the Japanese Soviet relations. And this is by no means accidental. The Japanese press, which paid much attention to the Foreign Ministry's materials, notes their obvious anti-Soviet direction.

The newspaper ASAHI was right to point out that such materials only warm up anti-Soviet sentiments in Japan.

REPORTAGE ON KARMAL USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Meeting With Shevardnadze

LD301543 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk in the Georgian CP Central Committee]

[Text] A talk took place in the Georgian CP Central Committee on 20 October between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze cordially greeted the guest and through him the heroic Afghan people, who are successfully deepening the gains of the April revolution and building a new life.

Noting the great response aroused throughout the world by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with B. Karmal, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the meeting was another important step along the path of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and demonstrated the two countries' desire to maintain peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

"All people of goodwill and all the progressive public," E.A. Shevardnadze said, "sincerely welcome the results of your visit to the Soviet Union."

Speaking of the solidarity of the Georgian working people, like all Soviet people, with the struggle of the Afghan people and their vanguard--the PDPA, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze expressed firm confidence that the designs of the Afghan revolution's enemies and the attempts to change its nature are doomed to failure.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze then told the guest about the Georgian people's many centuries of history and the successes they have achieved during the years of Soviet power in all spheres of the economy, science and culture. He spoke of the achievements with which the working people of Soviet Georgia are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the Georgian Communist Party.

"The assistance granted by the Soviet Union in defense of the cause of the April revolution and against foreign intervention," B. Karmal said, "is assessed by my country's people as an expression of the will of the Soviet people, who are implementing the Leninist nationalities policy. Thanks to the Soviet Union, internal and foreign reaction has not succeeded in drowning our April revolution in blood."

Babrak Karmal stressed that the foundations of the Afghan and Soviet peoples' friendship were laid early in this century, when V.I. Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, came out resolutely against imperialist aggression toward the young Afghan state.

Our friendship, he went on, has again reasserted its vitality in the days of the April revolution. The Afghan people will always be grateful to the great Soviet people for their truly fraternal and all-round assistance.

The Soviet Union's limited military contingent, Babrak Karmal went on, is helping the Afghan people in their struggle against the intrigues of the April revolution's enemies and against encroachments by imperialism and reaction on our country's independence. Were it not for the Soviet Union's fraternal international assistance, there would be no free and independent Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the opportunity to visit Georgia, become acquainted with the Georgian people's successes along the path of building socialism and see its remarkable ancient cultural monuments.

Comrade B. Karmal warmly thanked Georgia's party and government leaders for their cordial, fraternal hospitality.

Taking part in the talk were P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, F.A. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to Afghanistan, and V.K. Blodyrev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Middle Eastern Countries Department, who are accompanying the high-ranking guest on his tour of the country.

Present at the meeting were:

On the Soviet side--P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; A.N. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB; and S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of a Georgian CP Central Committee department. Also among those present were O.Sh. Kadzhaya, chief of a Georgian CP Central Committee department; Z.G. Shoshitaishvili, deputy chief of a Georgian CP Central Committee department; V.T. Alpenidze and L.A. Piradov, assistants to the first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; T.N. Gordeladze, Georgian SSR deputy foreign minister; and G.A. Chipashivili, deputy administrator of affairs of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presdium;

On the Afghan side--S.M. Zeray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; A. Ratebzad, DRA minister of education; Sh.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister; M. Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA defense minister; and M.S. Danesho, DRA charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Shevardnadze, Karmal Dinner Toasts

LD311055 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Oct 80 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "In a Warm and Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 October the Georgian CP Central Committee, Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers gave a dinner in honor of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

B. Karmal was joined at the dinner by the Afghan officials accompanying him on the trip.

The dinner was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, chairmen of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; F.A. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to the DRA; A.N. Inauri, chairman of the republic's KGB; S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and other officials.

E A. Shevardnadze and B. Karmal exchanged friendly toasts.

Comrade E A. Shevardnadze warmly greeted Comrade B. Karmal and the Afghan Party and government delegation members accompanying him. He wished the heroic Afghan people big successes in the struggle to build a new society and in the defense of the gains of the April revolution.

Stressing the importance of the talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and B. Karmal, E.A. Shevardnadze said that they mark a stage on the path of further strengthening friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

Comrade E.A Shevardnadze expressed firm confidence that the cause of the April revolution will be brought to a victorious conclusion since the Afghan people and their government have the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and all progressive people the world over.

In his reply toast Comrade B. Karmal expressed cordial gratitude for the ardent reception and warm hospitality accorded him and the members of the Afghan party and government delegation on Georgian soil.

B. Karmal expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the talks and conversations with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders.

We have drawn on the Soviet people's wealth of experience, B. Karmal said, and are using it in our practical activity, in the struggle to build a new and just society in our country.

B. Karmal expressed thanks to the Soviet people for their all-round selfless support for the Afghan people's cause, for their tremendous assistance to the DRA people.

The toast by E.A. Shevardnadze and B. Karmal were listened to most attentively and were applauded.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Arrival in Leningrad

LD311109 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Touring the Country"]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, arrived in Leningrad from Tbilisi yesterday on the latest leg of his tour of the country. He is currently in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government.

B. Karmal and his party of Afghan statesmen were met at Pulkovo Airport, which was decked with the state flags of the DRA, the USSR and the RSFSR, by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom; V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom; D.P. Nosyrev, chief of the Leningradskaya Oblast KGB Administration; N.Ya. Suslov, secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, and other officials.

The visitors were also welcomed by representatives of the city's working people and Afghan students in Leningrad VUZes. The visitors were presented with flowers by Pioneers.

B. Karmal left the airport for the city accompanied by an honor escort of motorcyclists. The streets and squares through which the motorcade passed were decked with the state flags of the DRA, the USSR and the RSFSR and banners of welcome. The Afghan visitors were given a warm welcome by Leningraders.

In Victory Square B. Karmal and G.V. Romanov laid flowers at the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA made an entry in the memorial's distinguished visitors' book.

Flowers were then laid at the V.I. Lenin monument in Moskovskaya Ploshchad.

On their tour of the city B. Karmal and his party boarded the cruiser Avrora. In honor of the Afghan visitors the ship's crew was assembled on deck and the DRA state flag was hoisted.

In the Hermitage this friendly country's representatives acquainted themselves with the museum's art collections. In the evening they attended a performance at the S.M. Kirov Academy opera and ballet theater.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, sat with the visitor in a box decked with the state flags of the DRA, the USSR and the RSFSR.

Accompanying B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, on his tour are P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; F.A. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to the DRA, and M.S. Daneshjo, DRA charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Talks with Romanov

LD311121 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Oct 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Visit's Leningrad Program"]

[Excerpts] A meeting took place in the Smolnyy yesterday between G.V Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA, chairman of the DPA Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, who is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

G. V. Romanov pointed out that, like all Soviet people, Leningraders were gratified by the successful conclusion in Moscow of the Soviet-Afghan talks, on the results of which a statement by the Soviet Union and the DRA was signed.

He gave an account of the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's work to fulfill the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks arising from the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and described the party organizations' political and organizatinal work to develop socialist competition among Leningraders in honor of the 26th party congress.

B. Karmal stressed that his visit to the Soviet Union, meetings with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the talks will help to further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The visitor expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet people for their help and support in the struggle against foreign intervention and implementation of the decisions and tasks of the new stage of the April revolution.

A dinner was given in B. Karmal's honor by the Leningradskiy Obkom and the Leningrad Gorisplokom. The dinner was attended by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; F. A. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to the DRA; L. N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; Leningradskiy Obkom Secretaries A. A. Dumachev and V. G. Zakharov; Leningrad Gorkom Secretaries N. Ya. Suslov, T. I. Zhdanova, A. M. Fateyev and V. Ya. Khodyrev; D. P. Osyrev, chief of the Leningradskaya Oblast KGB Administration and other officials.

The dinner was also attended by Afghan party and state figures accompanying B. Karmal on his tour of the Soviet Union.

G. V. Romanov and B. Karmal exchanged toasts at the dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SHURYGIN: INDIA 'CONCERNED' OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD301551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Shurygin report: "The Indian Ocean: A Source of Serious Concern"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, Oct--It is not difficult to understand the great concern being aroused in India and in other countries in the region by the recent development of events in the Indian Ocean. There are more than enough grounds for this concern. It is 9 years since the 26th UN General Assembly session adopted the declaration on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Today it must be observed that the declaration is still unfulfilled. On the contrary, the military preparations of the United States and its allies are increasingly transforming the Indian Ocean into a testing range for the development of the arms race and a source of international tension.

Delhi's NATIONAL HERALD recently reported a visit by ships of the American 7th Fleet to Sri Lanka. During this "familiarization" visit, the American press wrote, Vice Adm A. Trost, commander of the fleet, had a "private conversation" with President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka. Commenting on this visit, an independent Sri Lanka weekly noted that Washington has recently been striving more and more persistently to obtain the opportunity to utilize Sri Lanka's ports and airfields for the Pentagon's needs. And the newspaper NATION, published in Colombo, explained that it is a question of agreeing to make available to the United States the naval base at Trincomalee and the airfield at Katunayaka in exchange for the "American dollars which are so necessary to the present Sri Lankan Government. It is not hard to realize what would be the consequences for India and for the whole region if such an agreement were concluded.

Bangladesh and Burma, which have borders with India, are located on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. The Chittagong Mountain region of Bangladesh, the foreign press reports, serves as a refuge for separatist elements operating in the northeastern Indian states. From there Indian separatists of the Naga, Mizo and other tribes pass through the northern regions of Burma--where, incidentally, Burmese antigovernment insurrentionist forces supported by Beijing operate--and penetrate Chinese territory, where they are trained in guerrilla warfare methods. The Indian press has also reported the plans entertained by Beijing for creating on the territory of India's northeastern states so-called "independent" buffer states, which together with certain regions of Burma and Thailand would form a kind of corridor for China to the warm waters of the Bay of Belgal.

Thus the stepping up of U.S. military and political activity in the Indian Ocean combined with American-Chinese collusion creates very real problems for India's national security.

Like all countries in the region, India has an interest in a peaceful Indian Ocean. During the past decade its representatives at many international forums have stressed their commitment to the idea of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. As Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs, stated recently, India will consistently implement this line at the forthcoming international conference on the Indian Ocean, which it is planned to hold under UN auspices in Colombo in 1981. India supports Mauritius' demands that Diego Garcia Island be returned to it.

The country's democratic forces, first and foremost the communists, are calling for India's prestige among the nonaligned states--particulary among those in the Indian Ocean region--to be utilized in even more resolute and consistent opposition to imperialist plans for transforming the Indian Ocean into a dangerous firing range and a source of international tension.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KANIA, PINKOWSKI VISIT

Kremlin Talks

LD301516 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 30 Oct 80

["Friendly Working Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workres' Party Stanislaw Kania and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Pinkowski arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The Polish leaders were welcomed at Vnukovo Airport, bedecked with the state flags of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and Konstantin Rasakov.

The welcoming party included Poland's Ambassador to the USSR Kazimierz Olszewski.

A Soviet-Polish summit took place in the Kremlin. Taking part in the meeting were: from the Soviet side--general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, member of the Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov.

From the Polish side--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Pinkowski.

The participants in the meeting focused their attention on questions of the further development of Soviet-Polish relations. These relations are permeated by the spirit of goodneighbourliness, comradely solidarity, community of goals and aspirations.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Poland has been faithfully serving the vital interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples for more than 35 years. The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic are successfully cooperating within the frameworks of the collective organizations of socialist countries, the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Soviet and Polish leaders expressed determination to protect and strengthen the indissoluable fraternal ties linking the two peoples.

During the examination of prospects of the further development of economic relations special attention was given to considerations expressed by the Polish side on questions related to ensuring the fuller use of the possibilities of the Polish industry for increasing the output of engineering, light, food and other branches of processing industry.

An understanding was reached to work out economic programs on the most important problems for the near future and in perspective. It was found expedient to use on a larger scale scientific and technical potential and industrial capacities of both countries in the production of highly efficient equipment, especially for agriculture, as well as achievements of agricultural science with a view to increasing production and meeting population needs.

Leonid Brezhnev described preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, launched in the Soviet Union, and the results of the recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Stanislaw Kania informed about the situation in Poland, the progress of implementing the decisions of the 6th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the efforts which are being undertaken by the Polish communists to stabilize the situation in the country.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the conviction of the Soviet communists, working people of the Soviet Union that the communists, working people of fraternal Poland will be able to resolve the acute problem of political and economic development facing them and, relying on the material and spiritual potential created in the years of people's power, will ensure the growth of the living standards of the working people, the further all-round progress of People's Poland.

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemned the attempts by certain imperialist circles to wage subversive activities against socialist Poland and interfere in its affairs. Such attempts run counter to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, contradict the interests of the European peoples, the cause of peace and cooperation in the continent.

Leonid Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania expressed satisfaction over the results of the meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the states--members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization recently held in the Polish capital. This is fresh evidence of the fact that the socialist countries are coming to the Madrid meeting with good will and desire to further cooperation in Europe which is useful to all.

Other topical problems of the present-day international situation were discussed during the conversation. It was stressed that at present it is more necessary than ever before to undertake purposeful actions to hamper the unleashing of a new round of the nuclear arms race. The USSR, Poland and other countries of the socialist community, which proposed a constructive program of arms control, are acting precisely in this direction.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and identity of views, which characterise relations between the CPSU and the Polish United Workers' Party.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government held a luncheon in the Kremlin in honour of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Pinkowski.

Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski left for home on the same day.

The Polish leaders were seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Rusakov.

The sending-off party included Poland's Ambassador to the USSR Kazimierz Olszewski.

Communique Issued

LD301541 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, on 30 October Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, came to Moscow on a friendly working visit.

A Polish-Soviet summit meeting took place in the Kremlin.

The official communique says: The participants in the meeting focused their attention on problems pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Polish relations. These relations are (?inspired) by the spirit of good neighborliness, party solidarity, common aims and strivings.

The harmonious interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples over 35 years have been loyally served by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. Both countries cooperate successfully within the framework of collective organizations of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic express the determined will to preserve and strengthen the inviolable bonds of fraternity linking the two nations.

In the course of the debate on prospects for the further development of economic contacts, particular attention has been paid to the views expressed by the Polish side on questions connected with ensuring a better utilization of the possibilities of Polish industry in order to increase output in machine building, light industry, food industry and other branches of the processing industry.

Agreement has been reached on working out economic programs on the mist important questions for the next few years and long-term prospects. It has been recognized as purposeful to exploit on a larger scale the scientific-technical potential and the possibilities of industry in both countries in the production of highly effective equipment in particular for agriculture. The same applies to achievements in agricultural science so as to step up the production of articles indispensible to satisfy the needs of the population.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke about the preparations now taking place in the Soviet Union for the 26th CPSU Congress and about results of the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Stanislaw Kania reported on the situation in Poland, about progress in the implementation of resolutions adopted at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, and efforts now being made by Polish communists to stabilize the situation in Poland.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the conviction of the Soviet communists, the working people of the Soviet Union, that the communists and working people of fraternal Poland are able to solve the acute problems of political and economic development which they are facing and to do so on the basis of the material and spiritual potential created in the years of people's power, to secure a growth in the living standards of the working masses and the further, general progress of People's Poland.

Participants in the meeting resolutely condemned the attempts by certain imperialist circles to pursue subversive activities against socialist Poland and to interfere in her affairs. Such attempts are contrary to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and are contrary to the interests of the European nations, to the cause of peace and cooperation on the continent.

Leonid Brezhnev and Stanslaw Kania expressed their satisfaction over the results of the session of Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, which was held in the Polish capital recently.

It is fresh proof that the socialist countries will go to the Madrid meeting with goodwill and a desire to develop cooperation in Europe, which will be to the advantage of all.

Other current problems of the present international situation were also considered during the talks. It was stressed that now, as never before, consistent action is needed to prevent the development of a new round in the nuclear arms race. It is in this direction that the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the socialist community, which have put forward a constructive program for halting the arms race, have been active.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of cordiality and unity of views, which are characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the PZPR.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MOSCOW

LD231544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG)--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, has congratulated Lazar Mojsov on his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on his own behalf.

The congratulations say, among other things: "The jointly agreed principles and agreements established in Soviet-Yugoslav documents adopted at the highest level represent a firm basis for strengthening cooperation between our parties and countries. I am convinced that the friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY will continue to develop successfully in the future in the interests of our peoples and of peace and socialism."

YUGOSLAV POLITICAL SCIENTISTS MEET WITH SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

AU291735 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Association for Political Science has visited Moscow at the invitation of the corresponding Soviet association. Representatives of the two associations held scientific discussions on "the decision-making process in the political system." During the discussion the Yugoslav visitors outlined in several statements the decision-making process in the socialist self-managing system at all levels ranging from the grassroots, that is, the basic organizations of associated labor, to the federation.

The delegation of the Yugoslav association was headed by Dr Dusan Bilandzic, vice president of the association. Professor Shakhnazarov, president of the Soviet Association of Political Science, and Kudryavtsev, director of the Institute of State and Law and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, participated in the discussion on behalf of the Soviet Association of Political Science.

GDR DELEGATION WELCOMED BY ZIMYANIN ON ARRIVAL

LD271641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (ADN)--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Moscow on Monday.

The delegation was cordially welcomed at Sheremetyevo 2 Airport by the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimyanin; by members of the CPSU Central Committee Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, as well as by other officials.

KOSTIKOV SCORES 'DANGEROUS' U.S., NATO PLANS IN NORTHERN EUROPE

LD301209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 80 p 4

[Kostikov article: "Northern Europe: Security Problems"]

[Text] The present Washington and NATO course toward the further militarization of Western Eruope cannot but affect its northern part too. Especially as this region, located in immediate proximity to the borders of socialist countries, has always been assigned a special role in U.S. military-political doctrines.

However, whereas formerly the main reason for the NATO military's great attentiveness toward the region was chiefly its military-strategic location and the possibility of using it as a bridgehead against the USSR and other socialist countries, the United States and NATO are now manifesting increasing interest, in addition, in the natural wealth--in war material and energy sources--of the north. The raw material is, above all, the North Sea oil reserves and the major deposits of other strategic mineral resources, including uranium, molybdenum and so forth, that have been discovered in Greenland. These factors, taken together, explain the Pentagon's desire to make wide use of NATO's northern flank in its global plans.

As is known, their main aim is to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries in order to conduct a "position of strength" policy. The same goal is served by the strategy of "limited" nuclear war proclaimed in the notorious Presidential Directive 59, whose implementation would transform the whole of Western Europe into the main arena of nuclear conflict. Of course, all this taken together by no means strengthens the security of the European north and the continent as a whole, as Washington tries to make out, but on the contrary, undermines it.

Washington persistently tries to make the West Europeans, including NATO's Scandinavian members, follow strictly in the wake of its own adventurist course. The unceasing demands for increased military expenditure and the decisions imposed by the bloc partners on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons are links in that chain.

People in the United States are clearly nostalgic for the time immediately after the war--the time of the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine, when the Scandinavians, like most West Europeans, largely depended on the will of the transatlantic leader, and Western Europe itself was turned into a kind of cold war firing range. As is known, it was during that period that Washington knocked together the aggressive NATO bloc, dragging in Denmark, Norway and Iceland too.

The creation of NATO opened up the path for American military penetration both of northern Europe and of the Artic. In 1951 an American-Danish agreement "on the defense of Greenland" was signed. Since then the Pentagon has been constantly modernizing the bases and early warning air defense stations created there. As early as 1958 it declared Greenland the "Artic sword and shield" for the defense of "vitally important" American interests. A report to the U.S. Congress recommended that this island be turned into a huge NATO strategic bridgehead.

Also in 1951, the Americans foisted another "defense" agreement on Iceland, creating their own base there--NATO's outpost in the North Atlantic. The United States gradually enmeshed northern Europe and the adjacent regions with a chain of military bases and other strategic sites. NATO Secretary General J. Luns has declared more than once that Iceland, together with the Faroes and Shetlands, is of priority significance from the viewpoint of the control of sea and air communications between North America and Western Europe.

The main obstacle in the path of the implementation of Pentagon plans for transforming Denmark and Norway, and in particular their northern territories, into U.S. nuclear arsenals is those countries' political principles in the military sphere. According to these principles both Denmark and Norway have pledged not to deploy foreign troops or nuclear weapons on their territory in peacetime. [paragraph continues]

Not for nothing did Gen (D. Sharp), former commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe's Northern Zone, complain that this policy seriously complicates the fulfillment of the bloc's tasks on its northern flank. That is why the Pentagon is now making the greatest possible efforts to gradually undermine the defense policy principles of the Scandinavian NATO countries little by little.

It is not enough for the Pentagon that it has secured the adoption of a decision on deploying medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries. It is now trying, at the same time, to increase its military presence in northern Europe by means of extending bases in Iceland, and also by building military facilities and dumps for American heavy military equipment on Danish and Norwegian territory.

Early this year, substantiating the U.S. military budget, Pentagon chief H. Brown said in a report to Congress that the United States is concerned at the situation on NATO's northern flank and that in this connection the Pentagon intends to build up stockpiles of military equipment in regions close to northern Europe. The implementation of these plans has already begun.

The first step was the U.S.-Danish agreement on making Danish territory available for basing American air forces in the event of a so-called "crisis situation." Under the banner of NATO, of whose integrated system Denmark forms a part, the Pentagon has embarked on broad military construction on Danish soil. Juding from press reports, transport facilities for the shipment of heavy weapons have already been prepared and a network of ports, airfields, pipelines and radar stations has been created.

An agreement is being prepared with Norway on stockpiling American heavy military equipment. And here Norwegian territory proved inadequate for the Pentagon. The transatlantic strategists are entertaining the idea of deploying such equipment on ships plying the seas off the country's shores too.

In essence Norway is already a NATO bridgehead today. More than 20 airfields and more than 10 naval bases have been constructed on its territory; they are widely utilized by American and NATO air forces, and nuclear missile-carrying submarines also call there.

Last year Norway was "keyed in" to NATO's electronic reconnaissance system--AWACS--which has made it possible for the Pentagon in effect to use the country's air space and airfields for its own ends without restraint. A network of electronic espionage stations was created near the USSR's borders in NATO and U.S. interests. Their tasks is round-the-clock observance of the flights of Soviet aircraft and ship movements and radio monitoring of the USSR's territory. Plans are now being elaborated for the construction of eight new Loran-C radio navigation stations in addition to the two already in existence. Their main purpose is to service the U.S. nuclear submarine fleet. It is also proposed to construct such stations on Spitsbergen, although it is clear that this would be a flagrant violation of the international Paris treaty of 1920, according to which any utilization of the archipelago for military purposes is banned.

Trying to justify this development of events, people in Oslo refer to the fact that all this allegedly does not undermine the foundations of the country's "base" and "nuclear policy" and is only aimed at ensuring security in the event of a "crisis situation." But it is surely clear that American dumps in Norway are nothing but a network of foreign strong points which provide the material preconditions for undermining the foundations of Norwegian defense policy.

Although Norway and Denmark constantly give assurances that no foreign troops will be deployed on their territory in peacetime, in the last 10 years NATO troops have been granted ever-increasing opportunities for conducting military exercises there. [paragraph continues]

The bloc's crack mobile forces regularly hold maneuvers on its north flank. This year alone NATO's major militarist games codenamed "Anorak Express" were held in Norway, followed by "Teamwork-80."

This turn of events is causing quite justified concern among the Scandinavian public. A movement of protest against Washington's dangerous plans is expanding in the countries of the European north. The peoples demand from their countries' governments a realistic approach toward international problems and call on them to prevent the undermining of the gains of detente, which has in practice offered broad potential for building a peaceful and secure future.

The constant desire to maintain peace and stability in northern Europe and consolidate the security of that region and the entire continent characterizes Finland's position.

As Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen has justly noted, the European north cannot remain aloof from the strategy based on using nuclear missile weapons in Europe. "The sphere of big strategy calculations," he said, "easily comes to embrace countries and groups of countries which were hitherto able to remain to a considerable degree outside those calculations.... New military hardware leads to the emergence of new uncertainty factors in the security policy in the north too." Proceeding on the basis of maintaining peace and taking its national interests into account, Finland has declared its negative attitude toward any programs which undermine the foundations of the peace policy in the north of the continent. Against the background of current events U.K. Kekkonen's proposal on creating a nonnuclear zone in northern Europe acquires even greater significance. The Finnish president's initiative met with a positive response in Scandinavia.

As for the Soviet Union, it has repeatedly declared its readiness to support any peace-loving initiatives, including the creation of a nonnuclear zone, which are aimed at ensuring lasting peace in northern Europe.

It is quite obvious that the way to achieve lasting, effective security in northern Europe, as well as in the whole continent, does not lie in stepping up the bloc policy there. The vital necessity is to seek and find, by joint efforts, resolutions which accord with the peoples' objective interests and serve the cause of peace.

ERNST GENRI CONDEMNS FRG, UK SUPPORT FOR U.S. POLICY

LD301621 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 5

[Ernst Genri article: "Washington Attacks Europe"]

[Text] It is said that in the whole postwar period people in Western Europe have never felt such concern about the fate of their countries as recently. There is no need to be surprised. A serious threat, indubitably the most serious for many years, really does hang over Europeans in the eighties. But the real question is: Where does the threat originate?

Many people in the West believe that Washington's present policy "offensive" is directed only against that part of Europe where the Warsaw Pact countries are. This is an illusion.

The idea of deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe belongs to Carter's closest assistant, his "gray eminence"--Zbigniew Brzezinski. It is no secret that this figure regards himself as a political genius and first-class strategist. We will not argue with him about this; it is not his personality and ambitions that interest us. But it is worth considering what his course can lead to.

In his aggressive statements against the USSR, Brzezinski talks of the "security" of Western Europe, of the "equalization" of NATO Armed Forces with the forces of the Warsaw Pact states, of Washington's devotion to its allies across the Atlantic and so on. But what in actual fact would happen in Europe if the anti-Soviet politicians in Washington finally unleashed a world war and Carter's and Brzezinski's strategic plans were put into execution?

Or if for example some mad militarist in the Pentagon at some critical moment pressed the nuclear button "by accident" or deliberately?

Which continent would be in the firing line then?

Primarily Europe. And this is where the real essence of the latest U.S. policy lies. The first to pay the price for it would be a continent other than the American one--Europe as a whole.

Here it must not be forgotten that among the Pentagon strategists there are fervent supporters of a so-called "surprise" or "preemptive" strike, inflicted against the enemy without any warning and WITHOUT ANY CONSULTATIONS WITH THE ALLY STATES IN EUROPE. [Capitalized words are printed in boldface]

Nor can we even exclude another "chance mistake" by the Pentagon computer, similar to the one which happened last June.

Shortsightedness or Worse?

There is another question which affects not so much the future but rather the present and not America but its NATO allies. How can we explain the apparently strange fact that the foremost of these allies at the expense of whose vital interests the U.S. plans would be implemented, are in agreement with them?

Take the FRG for example. What a third world war bodes for the FRG must be clear to every inhabitant of that country, whoever he is and whatever political views he holds.

Modern West Germans cannot be regarded as naive, uninformed people, incapable of understanding the realities of our day. Glancing at the map they can see what a new war would mean for them. They have enough experience.

Yet it is by Washington's will that there is precisely this talk of transforming the FRG into a bridgehead. Quite recently Washington gave a firm promise to Bonn to ratify the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and thereby spare West Germany oppressive fears for the future. Now these fears cannot fail to intensify.

That is not all. Nowadays the FRG economy depends to a considerable extent on trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is also well known to every West German, expecially those apprehensive of joining the ranks of the unemployed. No less than 500,000 jobs in the country are currently guaranteed by orders from socialist states.

Not so long ago an accord was reached on economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG for a 25-year period and many industrialists beyond the Elbe, in particular the owners of the leading machine building firms, sighed with relief at this. The most important sectors of West German industry are building their production plans on such contacts.

It is even believed that precisely thanks to them, West Germany will be able to weather the economic crisis now raging in the capitalist world with fewer difficulties than other Western countries. But what will happen if FRG economic interests too are placed under attack as a result of its renunciation of the policy of detente?

Of course this means nothing to the Americans. It can even be surmised that the difficulties for their main competitors on the world market will provide them with some satisfaction. But we are after all talking about the West Germans. So what prompts their leaders to meet Washington halfway?

There is one possible answer to this question. It cannot be ruled out that some circles in West Germany are counting on exacting a quite definite price for a sinister deal with the Pentagon. For it is no secret that the most reactionary military figures on the Rhine have long since been ready to risk much in the hope of achieving a single goal: In the hope of taking complete control of NATO's European headquarters and of definitively restoring their military primacy in Western Europe. They have already gone quite a long way along this track.

The policy of doing a missile deal with the United States does indeed in no way correspond to the FRG's national interests. But, it appears to suit those who regard themselves as the lawful heirs of the Wehrmacht.

People across the ocean are aware of this and are meeting it halfway. It was not for nothing that Brzezinski's predecessor Kissinger, on a recent visit to Bonn, was quick to declare: "We are convinced that it is the Germans who must play a particularly important part in the further strengthening and arming of NATO."

In such cases people say: You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. True, it is possible to "strengthen" something against your own interests. Apparently there are still militarists of the old school on the banks of the Rhine--those who never remember anything and never understand anything.

Contrary to Common Sense

Let us continue asking our questions. What about Britain? After all, London too is now clearly under Washington's thumb.

The British have always particularly valued that quality in politics, and indeed in people's everyday affairs in general which is called common sense. Some of them even think that it was thanks to that quality, and not only as a result of the use of brute force, that Britain was once able to build an empire, accumulate tremendous wealth and in the course of a few centuries make their small island impregnable and omnipotent (the doctrine of "splendid isolation"). True, as a rule British bourgeois politicians do not like engaging in theoretical discussions, preferring to consider, measure and weigh things as they are. You can read that in Dickens.

That is how it used to be, at least, but can much common sense be detected in London's foreign policy today?

However you look at it, however you weigh it, you have to answer in the negative. And something else can now be detected in that policy: a thoughtlessness verging on extreme folly. That is no exaggeration.

It has been a long time since London performed so badly at the international chessboard. Move after move is erroneous. Even Churchill himself, a fierce enemy of the Soviet Union, would hardly have taken such risky step as the political grand masters on the Thames are now taking.

What exactly do the British Isles gain by becoming the United States' second on its nuclear missile bridgehead in Europe? Can it be supposed that the present Tory leaders are so firmly tied to the American militant chariot that they are no longer capable of conducting an independent policy and, instead, are recklessly putting the country's whole future at stake? Or has the time really come for them, as they believe, to stake their all and renounce everything that their most experienced diplomats and strategists have taught the British over the centuries?

The near future will probably provide the answer to this question. In any event, the British people are no longer at all enraptured by their present rulers' risky policy. A number of Labor party figures are saying so outright.

Downing Street seems to be harking back to the times of Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, who in the Munich days of 1938, also without due thought, sacrificed the British people's vital interests for the sake of anti-Sovietism. But there is no harm in recalling how soon that reckless policy met an inglorious end as a result of the wrath which seized the British people.

Today too, things are happening on the Thames which could turn out quite differently from how the gamblers think.

Everyone Needs Detente

A direct threat hangs not only over Britain and the FRG, but over other Western European countries, which the Pentagon is also intending to turn into doomed bridgeheads. However, it is a fact that by no means all West European governments, whatever political parties may rule them, feel an uncontrollable urge to commit national suicide. But will this make people like Carter and Brzezinski renounce their plans for transferring the main battlefield in World War III to the entire European Continent?

From the historical viewpoint these politicians' present reckless strategy is, of course, no accident. It is not only a question of motives connected with the next election campaigns. We are living in an era when imperialism, sensing its approaching end, is losing its head and going to any lengths.

But in our day resistance to it is growing more rapidly than ever before. That is also true in Western countries. Ordinary West Europeans cannot be regarded as slow-witted, helpless children or masochists of some kind. They do not want to play with nuclear missiles. They have been and are in favor of detente.

Three decades ago one of Carter's White House predecessors, Harry Truman, also wanted to take Europe by storm. At that time they were gambling on U.S. nuclear hegemony, on the newly created NATO, on a global network of American military bases, on the Marshall Plan for the economic enslavement of Western Europe and on the attempt at outright blackmail toward the USSR. Truman and those close to him thought and even said: The "American age" will dawn tomorrow.

No such age dawned. History took another path.

It is still following that path. Hence the imperialist strategists' convulsions. The idea of "Carter over Europe" is ridiculous. And medium-range missiles will not help its inventors. Anyone who does not realize that is striking a blow against himself.

The attack on Europe goes on. Washington, seemingly, knows no restraint and is rushing blindfold--where to? As for Western Europe, its historical mission is not to become a bridgehead for a new world war, but to be an active motive power behind international detente.

Western Europe, Eastern Europe, America and the whole world need detente. They need it now as never before since the war and will need it tomorrow more than today. Future generations will not forgive those who forget that.

NEW FRG ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD301104 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS--Andreas Meyer-Landrut, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany, presented credentials in the Kremlin today to alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic officials of the embassy.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches, a conversation was held between Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Andreas Meyer-Landrut. Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze and Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov took part in the conversation.

TURKISH ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD292130 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--Ercuement Yavuzalp, Turkey's ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception here today on the occasion of Turkey's national holiday--Republic Day. Among those present at the reception were Petr Strautmanis, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Viktor Stukalin, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

BREZHNEV SIGNS DECREE HONORING FRENCH-USSR SOCIETY OFFICIALS

LD232216 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--An Order of Peoples' Friendship has been conferred on the Honorary President of the France-USSR Society in the Rhone Department Pierre Wertheimer, General Secretary of the France-USSR Society in the Nord Department Abdon Lemaire and Executive President of the France-USSR Society in the Rhone Department Marcel Meunier.

The awards were conferred upon them for their vigorous activities in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of France and the Soviet Union and on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the France-USSR Society, says a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet which has been signed by Leonid Brezhnev.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD301549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Portuguese Communists in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of Portuguese communists visited our country 21 through 28 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. They familiarized themselves with the resolution of transportation questions in Moscow and with the work experience of the capital's party organization in transportation.

The Portuguese comrades had talks at the Moscow Gorkom, visited Moscow public transport enterprises and familiarized themselves with the living and working conditions of workers and employees.

The delegation expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU for its constant solidarity with the Portuguese Communist Party's struggle.

OSIPOV-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON GAS SUPPLIES TO SWEDEN

LD310953 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Oct 80 p 26

[Lasse Hoeglund report: "Struggle Over Soviet Gas--Exchange Goods Are the Problem"]

[Text] A heavy-weight Soviet delegation is in Sweden at present to discuss in greater detail the Russian offer to sell large quantities of natural gas to Sweden. Today the delegation will meet representatives of Swedish industry to see what kind of reciprocal deliveries of Swedish goods are possible.

The 10-member Soviet delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.G. Osipov, who is responsible for oil and gas questions. Sweden is the last stop on a tour of almost all of Western Europe that the Russians have made to discuss terms for the export of 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year that the Soviet leaders approved after large new gas finds had been made.

"The discussions have been held in a positive and concrete spirit," Swedegas Managing Director Claes Lindgren said.

"Sweden has said that it wants the gas via pipelines through Finland and the Aaland Sea.""

Earlier discussion during the seventies on the import of Soviet natural gas via Finland foundered on account of the fact that it would be too expensive to transport the small quantities that were being discussed then.

Now the limitations do not seem to be coming from the Russian side:

"We probably can have the quantities that we want to buy," Industry Ministry adviser Lars Hjort said.

"The problem is rather to put together a sufficiently attractive package of Swedish industrial supplies in return and to establish advantageous financial arrangements," Claes Lindgren said.

But before that there is still a lot to be discussed. If everything does well the Soviet gas could be here some time after 1985 at the earliest.

NORWEGIAN ENGINEER VISITS NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

LD301541 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Oct 80 p 9

[Georg Parmann report: "Russian Nuclear Power Stations as Safe as Those in the West"--all quotation marks as published]

[Text] There is no reason to believe that the Soviet Union has a lower level of safety at its nuclear power stations than other countries. Chief Engineer Rolf Lingjaerde draws this conclusion in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN. He led a Norwegian energy delegation that returned Saturday from a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation visited one of the largest nuclear power installations in the country and also had talks with representatives of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Lingjaerde draws his conclusion in the light of information the delegation obtained at inspections and meetings.

There have in the past been doubts as to how safe the Soviet nuclear power stations really are. We know for instance that nuclear power stations on the Kola Peninsula do not have safety shields [sikkerhetsbeholder] of the type common in the West. In addition only very limited information about safety measures at Soviet nuclear power stations has been available in the West, and this had made it difficult to form a correct impression of the safety equipment at the power stations. It is also known that the Russians have a safety philosophy somewhat different from that common in the West.

"A number of earlier contradictions in the impressions we had formed of Soviet power stations were cleared up. Experts we were able to talk to told us that there had also been a gradual development as far as equipping the reactionary with different types of safety equipment was concerned. We were informed that the small reactors are equipped with safety systems common at other reactor installations of this type. They have, for instance, the same type of emergency cooling systems and a form of safety shield around the reactor system," Lingjaerde said.

The delegation was also allowed to see the newest type of Soviet reactor, with a 100-megawatt capacity. It is being commissioned at the nuclear power complex at Novovoronezh. The impression given was that this power station has been built in a way comparable to that used in the West and will be operated under comparable conditions. At the same nuclear power complex the delegation was also shown a training center for reactor operators, something that was vastly impressive. The center is used to train reactor operators from countries to which the Soviet Union has supplied nuclear power installations, including Finland and East Germany.

Four of the delegates also had the opportunity to visit the famous Kurchatov Institute in Moscow, where fusion research is carried out. It is among the most advanced institutes in this field in the world, and the Russians cooperate here with researchers from Great Britain and various East European countries.

"We saw the fusion department and the large experimental installations, which was very impressive. They now have a new experimental installation, based on the so-called Tokamak principle, under construction. With this new installation, which we were told would be in operation in 1983-84, the researchers will be able to take a significant step closer to the great breakthrough that is expected in fusion research. Namely, triggering a controlled fusion reaction. Even though the institute is highly advanced in this respect there was no optimism about the use in the near future of fusion in energy production. It was hinted that this would be far in the future, Lingjarde said.

The energy delegation, which consisted of representatives of the Norwegian Watercourse and Electricity Board and members of the Norwegian Energy Association, was also able to visit a large hydroelectric power station nearing completion and a large thermal power station. State power stations' director Sigurd Aalefjaer said that the most interesting thing about these visits was the realization that the Russians are expanding their supply system according to the same philosophy being advocated by experts in Norway. That is, extending hydroelectric power as far as possible and only then supplementing it with nuclear power.

"As far as hydroelectric power is concerned, it was most interesting to see the work on the dam at the Inguri power station. Here the Russians are working on a scale far greater than what we are used to, and with impressive mechanical equipment to transport the concrete to the dam. As far as the electricity-producing parts of the power station--the turbine installation and the like--were concerned, we have the impression that we are at least on a par with what we were shown," Aalefjaer said.

"The thermal power station we were shown was not so unlike those we are used to in Europe, as far as we could see. The only new thing was the method of cooling, which was achieved using air in cooling forwards. This was because of the minimal amount of available water in the district where the power station was situated. However, this is a technique that we need not consider. Of the things we saw there were great differences in execution, in our judgment. Some things were of excellent quality, while others were executed to a much lower standard that we consider wise," Aalefjaer said.

The general impression from the trip is that the Norwegian delegation was looked after in the best possible way. We were accompanied by three official representatives throughout the trip as well as by a guide who spoke Norwegian. Everything was arranged so that we could get as much benefit from the visits as possible. The main impression was also that the experts we met were very frank when it came to information at all levels. A number of local experts were put at our disposal, in addition to the experts who accompanied the delegation on the whole trip. And from the Norwegian viewpoint there were also surprisingly few restrictions on photography.

IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD301842 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct, TASS--The main military command of Iraq has reported that Iraqi aviation bombed a concentration of Iranian rocket installations in the southern suburb of Ahvaz as well as a concentration of Iranian troops in Gilan-e Gharb area. The Iraqi side lost two aircraft in the raids.

According to the communique, Iranian aviation made raids on civilian objectives in the Iraqi Province of Maysan.

It is pointed out that in ground operations Iraqi troops have destroyed several tanks, artillery pieces, and a considerable number of transportation means. Iraqi troops shot down two fighter-bombers of the Iranian Air Force. The first unit of members of the volunteer corps who, along with regular-army units, will directly participate in military operations, has been sent from Iraq to Iran.

Tehran, 30 Oct, TASS--As the joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces reported, Iranian air defence gunners shot down two Iraqi bombers and a fighter on Wednesday. Iraqi artillery shelled Ahvaz and Abadan. Iranian artillery repeatedly fired on the enemy positions in a sector between Ahvaz and Abadan, as well as in Ilam Province. Iranian helicopters made raids on the Iraqi Army positions. On the whole, over the past three days, Tehran Radio reported, the Iranians in a number of areas have managed to force the enemy to retreat, up to 18 kilometres in some places.

ROME MAGAZINE VIEWS TRIBULATIONS OF USSR AMBASSADOR IN IRAN

LD311001 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 26 Oct 80 pp 54-56

[Giancesare Flesca dispatch: "Ayatollah Brezhnev"]

[Text] Tehran--The Soviet ambassador in Tehran is a tall, wily and polite man. His name is Vladimir Vinogradov, but he is not even a distant relative of the Vinogradov who in the sixties persuaded An-Nasir to take the great leap toward the East. As we shall see, he is also decidedly more unlucky than his famous namesake or perhaps finds himself in an even more difficult situation.

For one thing, Vinogradov is subjected to an almost daily form of anguish. Every time he goes to visit Bani-Sadr or another representative of the war council he has to cross an anteroom at the General Staff Headquarters dominated by an enormous map which shows only Iran's northern borders, the ones with the Soviet Union. It has been there since the shah's era, when only threats from the north were considered. But now there is a disturbing addition: In front of the map a precious copy of the Koran resting on a lectern throws a shadow over the southern republics of the union--100 million Muslims, if not more.

Furthermore, just after the outbreak of the war a survey published by PARS revealed that 40 percent of Iranians regarded the Soviet Union as really to blame for the Iraqis' decision to attack. Over the next few days the television and newspapers--especially the ones controlled by the extremist party--devoted vast coverage to pictures of Iraqi weaponry, almost all of which was made in the USSR. One authoritative daily, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, went so far as to launch a grand campaign against the Tudeh Party, the pro-Soviet communist party, asking why its secretary Kianuri was not tried as an enemy spy.

Following the campaign and Moscow's pressing requests to put an end to it, Vinogradov decided to counterattack by launching an out-and-out politico-diplomatic onslaught, which on several occasions was in danger of sinking into ridicule and which has still not produced any definite results. The Russian ambassador decided to direct his first sally at Prime Minister Raja'i, who is regarded as a kind of puppet of the powerful Ayatollah Beheshti, the eminence grise of revolutionary extremism. [paragraph contines]

Vinogradov visited him on the pretext of an invitation to the Uzbek Pavilion at the Tehran International Fair, but it was immediately pointed out to him that the fair was closed due to the war. He therefore started talking about politics and no sooner did he hear repeated to him the charge of representing the power that is supplying the enemy's weapons than he replied: "But you too can have as many weapons from us as you like!" The inplacable Raja'i replied that the revolution was not for sale and that the slogan "Neither With the West Nor With the East" was still valid even in wartime. Then he showed him the door.

Vinogradov thought that the matter was closed. The next day, however, an incident exploded: The morning newspapers published a full record of the meeting. The magnificent villa where Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill met in 1944 and which now houses the Soviet Embassy then produced a furious chorus of confidential protests ("That is not the way to behave with a friend who offers you aid; that is the way to play into the hands of U.S. imperialism!") and official denials. The TASS correspondent was instructed to draft and article with the allusive headline "Raja'i Is a Liar." Just 24 hours later the Russian journalist was on his way to Baku, having been declared persona non grata.

Not content with this first mission Vinogradov tried again with Ayatollah Rafsanjani, leader of the Iranian Parliament and another Hezbollahi, or extremist. Once again an argument insued. Ignoring the invitations sent to both Beheshti and himself to attend a meeting of Soviet Muslims scheduled to be held in a few months, Rafsanjani launched a savage indictment centered mainly on the Russian intervention in Afghanistan. Vinogradov tried to evade the issue with a learned digression on the "various stages of the Russian revolution" since 1917. But while he was discussing the Nep and the Kulaks the air raid siren sounded and he found himself running for a shelter with his interlocutor who, the moment the shape of a figher appeared in the sky, delivered the final blow: "There is your revolution! There are your myths!"

The Russian ambassador's last and most important political conversation was with President Bani-Sadr on Saturday 11 October, by which time it was clear that the war was dragging on and that nobody minded--neither major nor minor powers--except perhaps Europe. On entering the president's office, on an evening as gloomy as usual but fortunately without any air-raid alarms, Vinogradov tried first to stir up the rivalry between Bani-Sadr and his prime minister by complaining about the treatment he had received earlier. Since that argument seemed to have little effect, he cautiously revealed something which the Iranians already knew--namely, that it was the Russians who indirectly gave Tehran the first intelligence of the Iraqi attack. Bani-Sadr expressed gratitude and then tried to get to the point. Would the Soviet Union supply Iran with weapons? What stance would the Russians adopt at the United Nations? And last, why were Tupolev bombers--sold to the Iraqis on specific condition that they be used solely against Israel--being used to bombard Iranian cities?

Vinogradov feigned amazement at the last question. When Seyyed Sanjabi, a young aide to the president, produced from his briefcase a cutting from PRAVDA which reported in just those terms the military agreement signed with Baghdad a few years ago the diplomat lost his patience for a moment: "Don't try to fence me in! Anyway, obviously we cannot ask for our Tupolevs back, so stop irritating the only country prepared to lend you a hand." Then, either prudently or discreetly ignoring the latest reports of supplies of North Korean and East German weapons to Iran, the ambassador explained the rather extraordinary theory of "relative equidistance."

In this war, he said in essence, we are neutral and at least formally we want to remain so through and through. Our greatest worry is an extension of the conflict, with possible U.S. interference. But we too are keen to achieve the political result that is most important to you--Saddam Husayn's downfall. [paragraph continues]

Indeed, we are aware that he is selling Iraq cheap to the Americans or at least the West; indeed, our experts in the Kremlin tell us that he shows all the symptoms of the evil syndrome which seized Egyptian President as-Sadat in 1975. But we are also sure that one sector of the Ba'th Party, the ruling socialist party in Iraq, is still healthy and plans to return to a policy of friendship with Syria and therefore with us. We are counting on that sector and on certain sectors of the army with which we still maintain excellent relations.

This is what Vinogradov told Bani-Sadr and his assistants during that conversation. As soon as the Russian left, disappearing into the gloom of the darkened city with his entourage, the Iranian president summoned an informal meeting of his team.

The discussion lasted quite a long time and reached only one sure conclusion: The Russians are "flirting" with the extremism of Beheshti and Company because they are afraid of Islamic contagion in their territory, and also so as to maintain a confused and schizophrenic situation in Iran, which will leave more scope for their maneuvers. From this viewpoint Russia and the United States have coinciding interests; and there is reason to believe they will continue to supply weapons to both sides simply in the hope that the continuation of the war will make the general situation deteriorate even more. But what will the Soviet giant do when the war has reached an impasse and the two armies start aligning in their respective trenches and attacking more and more weakly? That evening the Iranian experts answered the question in two different ways by outlining still valid and possible scenarios. Some said that the USSR should intervene at the peak of the conflict to mediate between the countries. As it did during the Indian-Pakistani war, with the aim of giving a new thrust to its own prestige in the Third World "through another Tashkent" (Tashkent is the Soviet City where the Indians and Pakistanis negotiated an end to hostilities-- L'ESPRESSO editor's note). Others, more pessimistic, tried to evoke the complex interplay of alliances formed by Stalin's Russia before World War II, seeking to draw a parallel with the present situation in the Middle East. An alarming picture emerged, dominated by the specter of the partitioning of Iran--a specter which still seems credible and worries a large number of Iranians, who maintain that by dint of rebuffing both East and West the Islamic revolution risks being imprisoned by both together.

SAUDI ARABIAN SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH LIBYA VIEWED

LD301837 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program with Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Saudi Arabia has announced the severance of diplomatic relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The official reason for this, according to news agencies is the Libyan leader's strong criticism of increasing U.S. infiltration of Saudi Arabia. No doubt any sovereign state has the right to establish or break off its diplomatic relations with any other state. But the Arabs cannot but look with dismay at the reasons for such a decision and at its consequences.

Saudi Arabia, which is one of the major oil-producing Arab countries, has always been Washington's focal point: The United States has always been trying by every means to keep it under its control. It is known, for example, that the White House did not conceal its hope that Saudi Arabia would join the Camp David deal. When this did not materialize, U.S.-Saudi relations superficially cooled off somewhat. But this did not prevent Washington from sending military units to Saudi Arabia on the pretext of protecting it, nobody knows from whom. No matter what is being said in Saudi Arabia, this is an encouragement to U.S. military interference in Middle East affairs.

It was not strange to see a very strong reaction to this from the Libyan Jamahiriyah which follows a firm anti-imperialist policy and which is being subjected to continuous attacks from the United States and its two puppets, Israel and the As-Sadat regime. As for the consequences of the breaking off of relations between the two Arab states, this is very regrettable--regrettable if only for one reason--the first to rejoice at this decision, as one can see from reactions, were Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD261848 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Aden, 26 Oct, TASS--"The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the USSR has become a natural result of (?durable) relations existing between the two friendly countries and reflects a high level of Soviet-South Yemeni relations," Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salim Salih Muhammad said on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

"The Soviet Union and other socialist states," he said, "are true friends of the Yemeni people. Their assistance enables us to overcome the economic and social backwardness inherited from the colonial times, to build new society free from exploitation of man by man, to oppose the plots of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. At a time when the imperialist and reactionary forces are resorting to the political and economic blockade of the Democratic Yemen to overthrow our progressive regime, the friendly Soviet Union gives us all-out support which enables our people to hold out in the struggle against the intrigues of external forces and to advance successfully along the road of social and economic transformations."

Salim Salih, Muhammad pointed to great significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution that opened a new page in the history of the struggle of peoples for national liberation, democracy and socialism. The minister expressed the confidence that relations of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union will continue developing in the interests of their peoples, in the interests of progressive social transformations and construction of new life.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON USSR VISIT OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU CONTINUES

Comment by Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD302024 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Soviet and Ethiopian leaders have ended their talks in Moscow. A member of the Ethiopian high level delegation, Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, has told this in an interview for Radio Moscow: Our talks did not only deal with cooperation between our countries, they were also involved with the situation in East Africa and in the world. I must stress that our points of view are identical on key issues. The talks have also shown that all-round and fruitful cooperation among our two countries have never been so solid as now. This cooperation, Mr Giorgis continued, has good prospects for the future.

On international issues I must say that the Ethiopian and Soviet sides agreed to bend every effort towards frustrating the imperialist plans to undermine peace and security all over the world. We agreed to support the struggle for progress and democracy. Our governments stressed their resolve to continue assistance to nations fighting for freedom and independence, especially to African nations in their opposition to racism and apartheid, to the people of Palestine struggling for its inalienable rights, to the Arab nations whose lands were overrun by Israel in 1967 and against whom Israeli aggression is still spearheaded.

We agreed to continue our search for a just solution to the above-mentioned problems. The stepped-up activities and stronger military presence of the imperialist powers, especially of the United States, in the region of the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, as well as military bases set up lately in Somalia, specifically in Berbera, pose a direct threat to peace and security, flout UN resolutions on these issues. That's why Ethiopia and the Soviet Union agreed to take joint steps to rally all forces coming out against imperialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism and reaction.

Departure for Volgograd

LD301158 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct, TASS--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, today left Moscow for Volgograd. He is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was seen off at the airport by alternate member of the Political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and other officials.

Arrival in Volgograd

LD302346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council for socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the party of Working People of Ethiopia, has arrived in Volgograd from Moscow. He is on an official friendly visit to our country.

FRUNZE PAPER REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON HISTORY OF KIRGIZ NOMADS

LD301405 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 3

[Review by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof A. Oruzbayev and Doctor of Historical Science V. Ploskikh under the rubric "New Works by Social Scientists": "An Answer to the Falsifiers"]

[Text] The study of socioeconomic relations among the former nomadic and seminomadic peoples of Central Asia, including the Kirgizes, is a topical problem in Soviet historiography. In this respect the new monograph by Doctor of Historical Sciences K.U. Usenbayev merits attention (Footnote). (Usenbayev, K.U. "Socioeconomic Relations Among the Kirgizes" (second half of 19th century and early 20th century) [Obshchestvenno-Ekonocheskiye Otnosheniya Kirgizov (Vtoraya Polovina XIX-Nachalo XX Veka)], Frunze, "Ilim" Publishing House, 1980, 321 pages).

This research is a kind of argued answer to those falsifiers of the history of the Central Asian peoples who try to refute the objective and law-governed nature of the victory of the October Revolution in the region.

The structure of the monograph presented by the author itself gives a clear glimpse of the main aspects of the problem. K.U. Usenbayev researches the types of economy, forms of ownership of the basic means of production and particular features of socio-economic relations among the Kirgizes and mutual relations between the classes of feudalists and direct producers. The author rightly stresses that all the changes in the Kirgiz population's economic, social, political and cultural life were due to the historic act of the region's voluntary entry into Russia. At the same time he speaks of the negative role of the colonial policy of czarism. Attention is drawn to the author's extensive utilization of the so-called "petitions"--complaints by ordinary Kirgizes written in Arabic script in the local language--as a primary source emanating directly from ordinary producers or peasants. Their content makes it possible to more fully reveal the essence of the social nature of the indigenous population, since there are probably no other documents which so clearly and brilliantly characterize the class nature of Kirgiz society and its features.

These documents, preserved in archives, have hitherto remained, in effect, outside the field of vision for researchers. By using original archive documents the author has been able to illuminate anew the nature and essence of the Kirgiz community, forms of ownership of land and livestock, the nature of the Manapstvo [Kirgiz feudal system] and forms of the working people's class struggle. The monograph shows how the livestock and arable economy was penetrated by capitalist relations, which were, however, restrained by the region's colonial situation and "were just one of a number of socio-economic systems and by no means rose to the level of dominant socioeconomic relations."

The analysis of a social class stratum of feudalists such as Manaps [feudal overlords] is also interesting.

The author analyzes the forms of the class struggle: opposition to the feudalists during election campaigns, direct disobedience to the authorities, refusal to pay taxes, the killing of individual manaps and estate managers, shifting camp and moving to independent districts, the submission of "petition" complaints to official bodies, the transition to a settled way of life and taking up arable farming.

The book shows the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideas in Kirgizia and the beginning of the awakening of the population's political awareness and stresses the organizing, mobilizing and leading role of the Bolsheviks in accustoming the people to the revolutionary struggle. All this constitutes a fitting rebuff to bourgeois falsifiers of history, nationalists and renegades who deny classes, the class struggle and the law-governed nature of the victory of Soviet power in Turkestan in general and Kirgizia in particular.

Alongside the undoubted merits and overall positive assessment of the work under review, it also has a number of shortcomings and inaccuracies. [paragraph continues]

In particular at times one senses an excess of factual material and the proportions between chapters and paragraphs are not always maintained. The author not infrequently gives the Kirgiz term and the equivalent Russian meaning for each type of production of trade, but in places he deviates from this principle. Unfortunately there is no precise demarcation between the terms "ownership," "possession" and "usufruct."

In conclusion we wish to stress that Soviet historiography has been supplemented by a serious scientific work analyzing the problem of socioeconomic relations among the formerly backward peoples of Turkestan.

The book is the result of many years of intensive research work by the author, and serves the cause of the education of the working people, particularly the younger generation, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

'PERSISTENT RESISTANCE' TO ANTIPODES OF MORALITY NEEDED

LD301553 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Soviet Person's Spiritual World"]

[Excerpt] The assimilation of revolutionary science determines the Soviet person's firm moral conviction and lofty spiritual world, his purposeful nature and active life stance. All these qualities are graphically reflected in the mass nature of socialist competition. It is notable that its moral aspects are emerging increasingly clearly. They are inherent in forms of labor rivalry like counterplans, team autonomous financing, nonregulated links, the "not a single laggard here" movement and competition among subcontractors in a single manufacturing chain. On the one hand these forms are highly effective economically and on the other they palpably restructure labor relations and force the breaking of sluggish, outdated methods of economic management. These initiatives contain the true grandeur of the ideas and motives of the individual's behavior based on selfless considerations of the public weal.

The Soviet person's communist conviction and spiritual world are manifested in the unity of great ideas and powerful feelings inextricably linked with the interests of the collective and society and with his attitude toward the urgent concerns of the day and the problems of the age. A citizen of the land of the soviets who works effectively producing output of high quality is not simply a skilled worker but at the same time a politician who raises his motherland's prestige and makes a contribution to the growth of its economic and defense might. And in this sense it is particularly important that man should not simply work well and prevent violations of the rules of socialist communal living but also that he should be firmly aware of why and for the attainment of what socially important goals he is working and living.

The ennoblement of our people's spiritual world is a complex and protracted process requiring in particular persistent resistance to the antipodes of socialist morality. The pooled efforts of party and social organizations, labor collectives and state organs are needed to effectively combat survivals of private ownership mentality, embezzlement, hooliganism, drunkenness, bureaucratism and indifference toward people.

It is perfectly natural that the communists are called on to set an example of the observance of the moral principles and norms established in socialist society. Profound ideological conviction and purity of thought--for a member of Lenin's party this is the pivot determining his aspirations and acts. This idea is being heard frequently at the report-and-election party meetings and conferences now taking place.

The party committees and organizations and all ideological cadres of the republic, the Belorussian CP Central Committee 14th Plenum pointed out, are urged to master persistently the science of controlling the complex spiritual processes and on this basis to seek and find the most effective and direct ways to man's mind and heart, to improve the forms and methods and entire system of communist education and direct it toward the molding of an individual capable of implementing the party's imposing plans.

PROCEEDINGS OF UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPORTED

AU301532 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] As reported, the second session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation opened in Kiev today. The deputies and guests welcomed the republic's Communist Party and government leaders with stormy applause. Those present paid the tribute of a minute of silence to the memory of deceased deputies.

The session listened to a report by the credentials commission on the recognition of the credentials of by-elected Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies in individual constituencies. The report was delivered by Deputy Kryuchkov, commission chairman. An appropriate decision was adopted.

The deputies unanimously endorsed the following agenda for the session: 1) The 1981 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainina SSR and the progress made in implementing the 1980 state plan for economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR; 2) The 1981 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR and the implementation of the 1979 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR; 3) The bill of the Ukrainian SSR on the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies of the Ukrainian SSR; 4) Draft regulations for the Ukrainian SSR bar; 5) The endorsement of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman. Like all Soviet people, Comrade Masol said, the republic's working people have warmly welcomed and unanimously supported the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. In his speech at the plenum, Comrade Brezhnev profoundly analyzed the development of our economy and the creative work performed by the party in the current 5-year period, and specified major tasks for 1981 and prospects for the future.

The speaker dealt with implementing the major indexes of the 1980 plan. While drafting the 1981 plan, Deputy Masol said, we based it on the party's instruction on the main tasks for the socioeconomic development of the USSR under the present conditions and on mobilizing prospects. Dealing with that subject in his pseech at the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Brezhnev particularly emphasized that the principled groundwork for the new 5-year period was clear: In order to consistently improve the people's prosperity, it is necessary to pursue with redoubled energies the party line aimed at improving efficiency and quality. That line has no alternative, and it must be firmly pursued in the 11th 5-year plan.

The speaker highlighted the main tasks, rates and proportions for economic development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1981. The draft plan calls for increasing the volume of industrial production, and for further increasing the output and procurements of all kinds of agricultural produce. Measures will be undertaken to promote the republic's social development and to raise the material and cultural living standards of the people.

At the end Deputy Masol said: Closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo with the prominent party figure, statesman and indefatigable fighter for peace and happiness of peoples, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at the head, the working people of the Ukrainian SSR will undoubtedly honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy way, and will fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-year period.

A report on the second item on the agenda--the 1981 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR and the implementation of the 1979 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR--was then delivered by Deputy Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

The deputies listened to a coreport by the permanent commission on the first and second items on the agenda. It was delivered by Deputy (Vaslyayev), chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet plan and budget commission. The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session is continuing its proceedings.

BRIEFS

ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED--An anthology entitled "In a United Fraternal Family" has been published. It comprises material on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's stay in Alma-Ata at the end of August this year to attend celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh CP. The anthology has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80 LD]

KHMELNITSKIY OBKOM RESHUFFLE--A Khmelnitskiy Obkom plenum on 17 October discussed the progress made in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on the consolidation of party ranks and the education of communists. The plenum also examined organizational issues. Since Comrade Bondar has been confirmed as department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the plenum relieved him of the duties of obkom second secretary and Bureau member. Popernyak, hitherto obkom secretary, was elected as obkom second secretary. Mazharov, hitherto inspector in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, was elected as obkom secretary and Bureau member. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 80 AU]

LAW ON USSR STATE BUDGET FOR 1981 PUBLISHED

LD301151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 80 pp 1-2

["USSR Law on the USSR State Budget for 1981"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To approve the USSR state budget for 1981 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, taking into account the amendments of the budget and planning commissions and the commissions on industry, transport and communications, construction and the construction materials industry, agriculture, science and technology, consumer goods and trade, housing, municipal economy and consumer services, public health and social security, people's education and culture, the work and life of women, maternity and child development, youth affairs and on conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources of the soviets of the union and nationalities, with revenue of R298,361,116,000 and expenditure of R298,160,308,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R200,808,000.

Article 2. To establish revenue in the USSR state budget for 1981 from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations--turnover tax, payment for production capital, fixed payments, free residual profit, profits tax, income tax and other revenues from the socialist economy--at a total sum of R271,509,781,000.

Article 3. To establish expenditure in the USSR state budget for 1981 for financing the national economy--the further development of heavy industry, construction industry, the light and food industry, agriculture, transportation, housing and municipal services and other sectors of the national economy--at a total sum of R159,897,885,000.

Article 4. To establish appropriations in the USSR state budget for 1981 for sociocultural measures--for general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, secondary specialized educational institutions and VUZes, scientific research institutions, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting and other enlightenment and culutral measures; for hospitals, creches, sanatoriums and other health care and physical culture institutions, for pensions and grants--at a total sum of R101,926,993,000, including a sum of R36,893,760,000 for the state social insurance budget.

Article 5. To establish appropriations in the USSR state budget for 1981 for the country's defense at a sum of R17,054,000,000.

Article 6. To establish appropriations in the USSR state budget for 1981 for the upkeep of the organs of state power, organs of state administration, the courts and the prosecutor's office at a sum of R2,540,956,000.

Article 7. To approve the union budget for 1981 with revenue of R167,486,406,000 and expenditure of R167,285,598,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R200,808,000.

Article 8. To establish the union republics' state budgets for 1981 with revenue and expenditure of R130,874,710,000, including the following sums by union republic:

	Thousand rubles
RSFSR	71,072,347
Ukrainian SSR	23,223,179
Belorussian SSR	5,612,552
Uzbek SSR	5,659,360
Kazakh SSR	8,783,855
Georgian SSR	2,231,872
Azerbaijan SSR	2,129,122

Lithuanian SSR	2,443,067
Moldavian SSR	1,750,148
Latvian SSR	1,605,865
Kirgiz SSR	1,478,319
Tadzhik SSR	1,228,556
Armenian SSR	1,491,671
Turkmen SSR	1,077,571
Estonian SSR	1,087,226

Article 9. To approve for 1981 deductions from all-union state taxes and revenue into the state budgets of the union republics on the following scale:

A) From income from turnover tax: RSFSR--45.6 percent. Ukrainian SSR--64.9 percent, Belorussian SSR--54.6 percent, Uzbek SSR--91.6 percent, Kazakh SSR--100 percent, Georgian SSR--67.4 percent, Azerbaijan SSR-47.8 percent, Lithuanian SSR--90.9 percent, Moldavian SSR-56.6 percent, Latvian SSR--41.9 percent, Kirgiz SSR--95.4 percent, Tadzhik SSR-70.4 percent, Armenian SSR--55.4 percent, Turkmen SSR-96.4 percent, Estonian SSR--61.6 percent.

B) From the sum of the state 3-percent internal lottery loan floated in 1981--50 percent;

C) From income tax from the population: Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Kirgiz SSR and Turkmen SSR--100 percent.

To appropriate from the union budget in 1981 R582,563,000 for the Kazakh SSR state budget to finance measures provided for by the USSR state plan for economic and social development for 1981.

Article 10. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations set out in the conclusion of the budget and planning and other standing commissions of the soviets of the union and nationalities on the USSR state budget for 1981, and also the proposals and observations put forward by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to adopt appropriate decisions on them.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow, 23 October 1980

USSR LAW ON 1981 DEVELOPMENT PLAN PUBLISHED

LD301125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 80 p 1

["USSR Law on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves that:

Article 1. The state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers be ratified, taking into account the amendments introduced by the plan and budget commissions, the industry commissions, the transport and communications commissions, the construction and construction materials commissions, the agriculture commissions, the science and technology commissions, the consumer goods and trade commissions, the housing, municipal economy and consumer services commissions, the health and social security commissions, the public education and culture commissions, the commissions on the work and life of women, maternity and child development, the youth affairs commissions and the conservation and rational utilization of natural resources commissions of the soviets of the union and nationalities.

Article 2. The following rates of increase be established for 1981 for the basic indicators of the USSR's economic and social development:

	Increase in Percentages of 1980
National income used for consumption and accumulation	3.4
Industrial output--overall	4.1
including:	
Production of the means of production	4.1
Production of consumer articles	4.2
State capital investments	5.2
Freight turnover of all types of transportation	2.6
Number of workers and employees in the national economy	1.2
Labor productivity:	
In Industry	3.6
In construction	3.5
On railroad transport	1.6
Profit from industrial activity	5.8
Per capita real incomes	2.9
Wage fund for the national economy	3.1
Social consumption funds per capita	3.4
Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade	3.9
Volume of consumer services sold	6.6
Number of children in preschool institutions maintained on the state budget	4.4
Number of students in extended-day schools (or groups)	4.1
Admissions to vocational and technical educational establishments	1.1
Including vocational and technical schools providing	
General secondary education and vocational training	2.2
Admissions to VUZes	0.4
Number of hospital beds	1.8

Some 108.9 million square meters of housing are to be constructed in 1981 from all sources of financing.

Article 3. In implementing the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981 the USSR Council of Ministers is to take measures to further improve labor productivity, production efficiency and work quality by launching socialist competition, making all-around use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improving the economic machinery and forms and methods of economic leadership in accordance with party decisions, mobilizing all internal reserves and, if necessary, rendering plan targets more specific.

Article 4. The USSR Council of Ministers is to examine the proposals and observations set out in the conclusion of the plan and budget and other permanent commissions of the soviets of the union and nationalities on the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981 and also the proposals and observations made by deputies at the USSR Supreme Soviet sessions and to take the relevant decisions on them.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow, 23 October 1980

PRAVDA CARRIES RESOLUTION APPROVING REPORT ON 1979 BUDGET

LD301157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 80 p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Ratification of the Report on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1979"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To ratify the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1979 with revenue of R281,531,447,000 and expenditure of R276,370,427,000, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of R5,161,020,000.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, 23 October 1980

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAM PROJECTED FOR 11TH FYP

LD301453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the People's Good"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, the speech which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered at the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session were outstanding events in the life of the Soviet people. They have elicited a broad international response. And this is understandable, because it was emphasized with special force both at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that the Communist Party and the Soviet state regard concern for the people's good as of paramount importance. This way of formulating the issue accords with the modern stage of communist building. There is now beginning to emerge a more profound shift in the economy toward the further enhancement of the population's well-being and the buildup of the entire Soviet state's economic potential.

A Leninist analysis of the comprehensive activities of all components of the national economy in implementing the party's economic strategy was made at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. In a vivid and profoundly meaningful speech at the plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, summed up the main results of the development of Soviet society and of the country's economy in the current 5-year plan and defined the main directions of the further enhancement of efficiency and of the quality of all our work in 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. His speech revealed everything that is hindering our progress and posed tasks which our party and our people must resolve.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the points and conclusions set forth in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and made them the basis of the activities of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1981 plan and in making fuller use of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session that the past years have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th party congresses. Our country's economic and defense potential has increased significantly. A great new step has been taken in developing the entire national economy and in resolving great and important social tasks. In short, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, the current 5-year plan will occupy a worthy place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people, who are confidently traveling the path toward communism.

In the economic sphere our party places the growth in the people's living standards at the center of all practical work. Over the past 5 years R329 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan have been allocated from national revenue for purposes associated with well-being. The real incomes of workers, employees and kolkhoz members have risen. Payments and benefits from social consumption funds have increased R134 billion. This has broadened the economic base for realizing the Soviet people's constitutional rights to free education, medical assistance, relaxation and material security in old age. In our country remendous attention is devoted to home building. Capital investments worth R1.5 billion more than planned have been channeled into these purposes. Over the 5-year plan the population will have obtained approximately half a billion square meters of living space.

Our country is striding forward with firm step. Today we are dealing with a quite different scale of our economy, even in comparison with the recent past. Some R635 billion have been invested in the national economy. More than 1,200 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned. All the achievements are founded on the general economic growth and the buildup in the country's production strength, which is taking place steadily in all salients. Industry will produce output worth R717 billion more than in the last 5-year plan, and agriculture R50 billion more. National revenue will have increased R397 billion over the same period. A big step has also been taken in the development of agricultural production. In the current 5-year plan the average annual grain yield has exceeded 200 million tons for the first time. An outstanding victory has been won by the farmers of K zakhstan, who for the fourth time in the 5-year plan have sold the state more than 1 billion poods of grain. Kazakhstan farmers have overfulfilled the 5-year plan. The 5-year plan for cotton picking has been fulfilled.

"Each 5-year plan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "brings forth its own heroes. And the present one is no exception. We will soon sum up its final results. The creme de la creme will undoubtedly have the motherland's high awards conferred upon them. But even today the CPSU Central Committee plenum has every reason to address words of gratitude and cordial thanks to all progressive collectives and to all urban and rural working people, who have done so much for our country's prosperity."

While appraising the undoubted successes in the sphere of the national economy, we have to overcome many difficulties, as was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Many of these are associated with the weather conditions--which undoubtedly affects agricultural production. The exhaustion of many old mineral deposits, large ones included, and the shift of the main centers of the extractive industry to the east and north have caused difficulties in the economy.

But shortcomings in work have also been added to these objective reasons. The management and planning machinery, management methods and executive discipline have not yet been raised to the level of modern demands. This, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, has hampered the shift toward efficiency and the national economy's transfer to the path of intensive development. And this is an important reason for the underfulfillment of plans under a number of headings and for shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy.

Showing indefatigable concern for the people's good, the Communist Party is now concentrating its attention on raising the Soviet people's living standards. Among the questions on which the Soviet people's living standards depend, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the improvement of food supplies occupies in first place.

The party has done tremendous work in the sphere of agriculture, implementing the line of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Considerably more farm and livestock produce are being produced in the country. The per capita level of consumption is growing. However, we still encounter difficulties in providing cities and industrial centers with foodstuffs such as meat and milk.

This is why it is important to continue allocating large capital investments and material resources to agriculture. At the same time we should demand that the allocated funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment be used sensibly and thriftily on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and provide the maximum return. At the same time the efficient utilization of agricultural potential has a very direct link with the resolution of social problems in the countryside. Much has been done in this respect, but still more remains to be done. In a number of places we are still experiencing a lack of well-appointed housing, cultural and domestic establishments and good roads. The problems of restructuring the countryside, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, must be resolved energetically and thoroughly, and for this the necessary resources must be sought both on a statewide scale and in the republics, krays and oblasts and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision to draw up a food program. This is a program designed to knit together questions of the development of agriculture and the industrial sectors which serve it--procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce--and questions of the development of the food industry and trade in foodstuffs. The agroindustrial food complex will be planned, financed and managed as a single whole, ensuring high end results.

The development of consumer goods production is of paramount economic and political significance. A great deal has been achieved in this sphere in recent years. However, the state of affairs in Group "B" cannot be rectified with individual partial solutions. The quality of many products still remains low. Interruptions frequently occur in the supply of one consumer article or another. Consumer goods production must be developed on the basis of a well thought-out long-term program capable of uniting the efforts of all the sectors on which consumer goods production depends. Local party, Soviet and economic organs must show more concern to increase production of goods and services for the public.

Housing construction is a big socioeconomic issue. This is why it is deemed necessary to maintain its present scale in all successive years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, while at the same time improving the quality of housebuilding.

"Housing construction," L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "must be at the center of the soviets' attention and under the strict control of obkoms and gorkoms. I believe the plenum will agree that this work must be regarded as the direct commission of the party's Central Committee."

Social issues such as the improvement of working conditions, public health, education and culture also demand the most unremitting attention.

The enhancement of the people's well-being is inconceivable without increased economic efficiency and the intensification of all social production. Economic efficiency is also inseparable linked with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the uniting of science with production. Progressive ideas affect production in practice through machinery and technology. In this connection the role of machine building in developing the national economy and increasing labor productivity is increasing as never before.

National economic efficiency is entirely dependent on an uninterrupted supply of fuel and energy. In resolving questions connected with the approaching winter period, at the same time we must even now, in preparing the 11th 5-Year Plan, think about the future. We must further develop nuclear power. At the same time we must not lessen our attention toward work on such promising forms of energy as thermonuclear power.

The rapid increase in natural gas extraction, particularly in West Siberian regions, is assuming a special role. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the proposal to draw up a large-scale program for the accelerated development of West Siberia's oil and gas industry.

The further development of the chemical and petrochemical industries is assuming great national economic significance. Today there is no efficient economy without a modern large-scale chemical industry. Other directions of economic activity also merit very serious attention. These undoubtedly include capital construction, metallurgy, transportation and foreign economic relations.

The improvement of national economic management is an important condition for increasing production efficiency and, on this basis, for further enhancing the people's well-being. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that it is necessary to make extensive use of the targeted programs method in planning. Each such program must constitute a well-founded and precisely calculated plan of measures aimed at the end result.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the USSR state plan of economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1981.

These laws reflect the party's consistent and unswerving Leninist policy of further developing the socialist economy and culture, enhancing the Soviet people's well-being, strengthening peace throughout the world and bringing about cooperation among the peoples.

"The CPSU Central Committee's project 'main directions for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and in the period through 1990' will soon be published for nationwide discussion," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "This important party document will be a topic of active discussion at oblast and kray conferences and union republic Communist Party congresses and in all party organizations. A purposeful nature should be imparted to that discussion, and it should contribute to the upsurge of all economic activity."

The socialist competition for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and a fitting greetings for the 26th party congress is spreading throughout the country. Working people in industry, agriculture, construction and transportation are adopting pledges to increase quality, intensify the policy of thrift, strengthen labor discipline and begin the 11th 5-Year Plan well. It is the soviets' very important task to contribute in every possible way to the development of the socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

PRESIDIUM COMBINES WOOD, PAPER MINISTRIES, NAMES MINISTER

LD302024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has amalgamated the USSR Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry into a single union: The Republican Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Working Industry of the USSR. Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev has been appointed minister in charge of this ministry.

LOMAKO COMMENTS ON USE OF SECONDARY ENERGY SOURCES

LD311009 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 October 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Managing the Economy Effectively" and the headline "Secondary Fuel" a 2,000-word article by P.L. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy. In the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the experience of the work of collectives of enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry in using secondary fuel and energy resources, Lomako notes that "metallurgical conversions are the biggest sources of secondary energy resources" and that "some enterprises have achieved considerable successes in utilizing secondary energy resources."

Noting that new waste-heat boilders are being developed, Lomako states that "the experience of nonferrous metallurgy collectives makes it possible to formulate the basic specifications which the boilders which are being developed should possess." Having given details of developments in this field, Lomako notes that the sector "is now compiling a comprehensive program for using secondary energy resources for the 11th 5-Year Plan and emphasizes the need for coordination in developing secondary energy resources, stating that "the linkage between power engineering and the manufacturing process at the stage of an enterprise's planning is a very urgent problem today." Finally Lomako notes that "it is essential to pay daily attention in every collective to the growth of the efficient utilization of fuel, energy and raw material resources."

LESECHKO ATTENDS MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD301415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to motor transport workers day was held in Moscow on 24 October.

The meeting was attended by M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, socialist competition winners, leading production workers and representatives of the capital's public.

Ye.G. Trubitsyn, RSFSR minister of motor transport, delivered a report.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON TRADE UNION MATTERS

LD311007 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "At the Georgian CP Central Committee": "Trade Unions' Chief Capital"]

[Excerpts] The trust of the workers, authority and the ability to have a decisive say in labor collectives and to lead them are the trade unions' chief asset. Multimillion-ruble budgets, a fluid material and technical base and huge appropriations for social, cultural and domestic purposes are nothing without attention toward the working person, with concern for him and for observance of his lawful rights and interests--this was the chief conclusion of a conference held at the Georgian CP Central Committee with the participation of the republic's leading trade union workers.

Concern for the working person and active involvement in economic management, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, pointed out at the conference, are two leading functions of trade unions which are interconnected and interconditional. And they should be fulfilled comprehensively.

The results of the conference were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30 OCT

LD310402 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Stockpiling of seeds for spring sowing has been completed in Altayskiy Kray. Spring crops will occupy about 5 million hectares in the kray. (0000 GMT)

Kemerovskaya Oblast delivered 324,000 tons of grain, higher than the set volume of procurements for high quality seed provided. Tyumenskaya Oblast has fulfilled the state plan for the sale of grain, potatoes and vegatables. (0004 GMT)

Winter crop sowing is proceeding apace in Uzbekistan. In Kashkadarinskaya Oblast cereals have been sown on an area exceeding 150,000 hectares. Altogether this year winter crops in Uzbekistan will occupy 800,000 hectares. Plowing has ended in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Fallow has been plowed on an area of 5 million hectares. (0304 GMT)

Alma-Ata--Rice-growers in Kazakhstan have completed harvesting. The work has been completed earlier than usual and an average yield of over 47 quintals per hectare have been obtained, while in Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts it was up to 50 quintals per hectare which is higher than ever before. In recent years some 17,000 hectares have been brought into use for rice cultivation on the lower reaches of the Ili River, making it the country's northernmost rice-growing area. At present Kazakhstan produces about one-quarter of all the country's rice. But in the near future this figure will rise considerably. It has just been reported that the agricultural workers of Leninabadskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale to the state of raw cotton. The procurement centers have been supplied correspondingly with 246,000 and 143,000 tons of cotton. Procurement is continuing. The 5-year plans for the procurement of raw cotton, grain, potatoes, and vegetables have also been over-fulfilled. (0900 GMT)

Novosibirskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts' grain-growers have completed pledges; over 1.5 million tons of grain have been delivered in Novosibirskaya Oblast and 1 million tons in Kharkovskaya Oblast. Novosibirskaya Oblast farmers have overfulfilled plans for sales of wheat, groats and other crops as well as potatoes. Farms in these oblasts have fully stocked up with seeds for winter and spring crops. (1000 GMT)

FAILURES IN SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY REPORTED

LD301758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of the all-union operations headquarters for material and technical supplies to agriculture took place today in Moscow. The tasks set at the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum were discussed. The headquarters paid particular attention to questions on the wintering of cattle, which has begun, and the preparation of machinery for the coming field operations.

Analysing the preliminary results of the agricultural year, Comrade Khitrun, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, noted that as a result of very difficult weather conditions, the sowing and harvesting machinery is in very poor condition. Therefore, the demand for spare parts is greater than usual. Apart from this, because of insufficient sowing of winter crops and nonfulfillment of the plan for plowing fallow land, the volume of spring field operations will increase. Comrade Khitrun spoke of the measures directed toward overcoming these difficulties. In particular the overwhelming majority of industrial enterprises are increasing their production of spare parts and the output of new machines for sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

At the meeting of the headquarters, warm gratitude was expressed to the collectives of Rostselmash, the Minsk and Kishenev tractor works and other factories, for their successful fulfillment of the orders of rural areas. This allowed for large-scale operations to repair machinery. Tasks for the completion of repairs of harvesting machinery during the winter and spring months have also been set.

At the same time, the headquarters subjected to criticism a number of factories which are delaying deliveries to agriculture. Among those which are lagging behind are the Altay engine works, the Chelyabinsk Tractor Building Association, the Voroshilovgrad Crankshaft works and the Tula combine works. The collectives of certain enterprises of the Ministries of the Automotive Industry and of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are not fulfilling their pledges to the agricultural workers. Fuel and lubricants for motor vehicles and agricultural machines are in short supply for many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia and several other union republics. The representatives of industrial enterprises have expressed their dissatisfaction with metallurgists and timber procurers. The all-union operations headquarters for material and technical supplies adopted urgent measures on all the questions discussed.

MARYYSKIY OBKOM URGES STRENGTHENING OF FODDER BASE

LD291011 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 2

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Mary--An obkom plenum held here analyzed the work of the oblast's party organization to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum and the recommendations and instructions expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Alma-Ata celebrations, to further strengthen the fodder base and to increase the output of livestock produce on that basis. A. Akgayev, first secretary of the obkom, delivered the report.

During the elapsed 4 years of the 5-year plan the volume of procurements of meat, milk, eggs, wool and astrakhan has increased considerably in comparison with the same period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This was achieved by increasing the livestock and poultry population. The farms' fodder base has been expanded. However, as the plenum noted, the level of development of social stockraising and of the production of livestock produce does not yet meet the population's growing demands. It is difficult to resolve the problems of increasing meat, milk and egg production without assigning fodder production to an independent sector.

The plenum also examined the issue of progress in fulfilling the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress on questions of further improving the admission to the party and the education of communists in the oblast's party organization.

An appropriate resolution was adopted in accordance with the issues discussed.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES BAKU MEETING OF WORKING PEOPLE

LD301834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Summary] Working people in Azerbaijan feel deep gratitude for Brezhnev's greetings on the occasion of their fulfillment of plans and pledges for sales of farm products.

"In the Lenin Palace in Baku a meeting of representatives of the republic's working people was held today. It was addressed by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee."

Those participating in the meeting promised new successes and expressed ardent support for the party's domestic and foreign policies.

BRIEFS

NEW SEED-SOWING INVENTION--Innovators of the Dalmetalogstroy Trust have invented a new hydroseeder, which is mounted on a trailer and when in operation resembles a fire truck. It sprinkles a mixture of water, sawdust, fertilizer, a latex film and perennial grass seeds on slopes to be used for agricultural purposes. Initially the film prevents the seeds from washing away, but it is easily penetrable once the seeds have taken root. The hydroseeders have proven to be economical in the first trials. The cost of sowing 1 square meter of slope previously was 93 kopeks, but with the advent of the hydroseeder it is only 22 kopeks. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Oct 80 SK]

FAR EAST RICE COMPLEX--The construction of one of the largest rice processing complexes in the Far East has begun near the (Muchnaya) railway station in Spasskiy rayon. It will consist of a plant, an elevator with a capacity of 108,000 tons, a facility for mixing nutrient fooder and other production works. With the development of rice growing in Primorskiy Kray, accelerated construction of the industrial base is being carried out in order to handle the ever increasing rice harvest. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Oct 80 SK]

KULIKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO MILITARY ACADEMY

LD290032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The military academy of the armored troops named for Marshal of the Soviet Union Malinovskiy, was today presented with the Order of the October Revolution. Vasiliy Ananchenko presents a report:

[Begin recording] [Ananchenko] Eminent military leaders, pupils from the academy, its students and professors and lecturers were in the crowded hall of this famous military establishment.

Those present were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, first deputy USSR minister of defense, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

[Kulikov] The 50-year record of the military academy of armored troops and its great contribution to training officer cadres during the war years and in the postwar period has been recognized by government awards. On the banner of the academy are the orders of Lenin and the Red Banner. For training tank officers for the fraternal armies it has been honored with high government awards of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, and the Polish and Mongolian people's republics.

I have been given the honored and pleasant task, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to present your academy with the Order of the October Revolution, which has been awarded to it on the half-century jubilee of its foundation. [applause]

[Ananchenko] Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov approaches the academy's banner and attaches the Order of the October Revolution to its pedestal.

[Kulikov] Dear comrades: Permit me once again to heartily congratulate you on receiving the government's award which will, undoubtedly, oblige and urge you to tackle still better the tasks entrusted to you in the training of officer cadres for our glorious armed forces and for the armies of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty; and to wish you once again creative success, success in your training, health, happiness, and prosperity. [applause] [end recording]

ARMED FORCES EMBODY SOVIET NATIONALISM

LD301143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 80 pp 2-3

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Capt N. Shumikhin article under the rubric "Social Facets of Military Building": "The Multinational Soviet State's Army"]

[Excerpts] Among the determining factors of Soviet military building, an important place belongs to national relations within our society. These relations are characterized by complete equality, indissoluble friendship and fraternal mutual assistance among the peoples, which are evidence that in the USSR, the nationalities issue has been resolved not only juridically, but also in fact. "But," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "national relations, even in a mature socialist society, are a reality that constantly develops and throws up new problems and tasks."

It is with regard for this reality that Soviet military building is implemented, that the USSR Armed Forces are improved and manned, and that the training of military cadres and instruction and education of personnel are organized.

And that is natural: Society's sociopolitical and ideological unity and the peoples' friendship and fraternity are one of the main sources of the Soviet state's increasing strength and its military might.

The USSR Armed Forces have been and remain a wonderful school of internationalism--a school for instilling feelings of fraternity, solidarity, and mutual respect for all nations and nationalities. "Our armed forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "are a united harmonious family and a living embodiment of socialist internationalism."

These wonderful qualities of the Soviet Armed Forces are today vividly manifested in their combat cooperation with the socialist community countries' armies. True to their international fraternity, they vigilantly guard the peoples' revolutionary gains, and are a reliable bastion of international security.

The Soviet Armed Forces reached a new, higher stage in their development with the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR. And that is natural. Developed socialism is characterized by the high degree of maturity of social and national relations. It is the stage in the making of the communist formation when the Soviet economy is an interconnected national economic complex, incorporating the republics' economies and developing according to a single state plan, when in the indissoluble unity of union statehood and republics' national statehood, the all-round development of socialist democracy is ensured, when the mutual influence of the peoples and the internationalization of the whole tenor of life are intensifying, when the new historic community of people--the Soviet people--has become a reality and the restructuring of whole system of social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles intrinsically inherent in socialism is being completed.

All this has the most positive impact on the armed forces and opens up new potential for further improving national relations in them, and for consolidating the friendship and fraternity among servicemen of all nationalties. Of course, this potential is not realized spontaneously, but as a result of purposeful political, ideological and organizational work by commanders, political organs, and army and navy party and Komsomol organizations. A specific program for their activity at the present stage stems from the decisions of the party congresses and plenums, the resolutions of its Central Committee, and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the other party leaders.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" orients us toward steadily improving this activity. This program document points out that it is an important task of ideological work to mold in Soviet people pride in the socialist homeland and to educate them in the spirit of inviolable friendship among the USSR peoples, respect for national dignity and national culture, and implacability toward any manifestations of nationalism.

Nationalist prejudices are an exceptionally tenacious phenomenon that keeps a firm hold on the mentality of people who are not sufficiently mature politically. These prejudices continue to persist even under conditions where the objective preconditions for any antagonisms in relations among nations have long since ceased to exist.

Moreover, the nationalities issue has been, and remains, an acute sector of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. Our class opponents are continuing their attempts to revive nationalist feeling in Soviet society in the hope of weakening its unity, if only to an extent.

It is from all this that the present demands made of the patriotic and international education of Soviet people, Soviet servicemen included, stem. Educational work in the army and the navy is carried out on the basis of these demands, and also of the peculiarities of military organization and the tasks facing the armed forces. Military councils, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations constantly keep sight of the questions of educating personnel in the spirit of love for their homeland, the friendship of the USSR's peoples, pride in belonging to the Soviet Armed Forces and readiness to fulfill their international duty.

The main direction of this work has been and remains the further profound elucidation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the vivid showcasing of the colossal successes achieved by all the republics as a result of the implementation of that policy--successes that are of tremendous significance for further strengthening the motherland's defense capability and developing and improving its armed forces. The practical implementation of this policy is one of the biggest gains of socialism achieved under the party's leadership.

The CPSU's leadership of, and growing influence on, all aspects of the life of the army and navy, including the further improvement of national relations in them, is of decisive importance to the Soviet Armed Forces. The party is directing political work in the army and navy toward further strengthening the friendship and fraternity among servicemen of all nationalities and toward instilling in them the readiness in a single formation to heroically defend socialism's gains.

The defense of the socialist homeland, as the new USSR Constitution proclaims, is the concern of the whole Soviet people and the sacred duty of every USSR citizen. It is in accordance with this constitutional provision that people are drafted into military service in our country, servicemen are allocated to the branches of the armed forces, and categories of troops and their training in military specialities is organized.

At the same time the dynamism of social development is having an impact on military building. For instance, the demographic processes, occasioned by the consequences of the last war, which are taking place in the country are now making themselves felt. These processes are appropriately reflected in our armed forces also.

All the Soviet Armed Forces' experience and their present-day reality cogently testify that in a socialist army, there is no place for the slightest manifestations of discrimination against representatives of any nation or nationality. Take our military cadres, command cadres included, for instance. They consist of representatives of the most diverse nations and nationalities. In assessing their activity and merits and promoting any of them, what is taken into account is not the officer's national origin, but his ideological, and policial and moral maturity, his level of military training and his organizational capabilities.

The fact that a serviceman belongs to a particular nation cannot be an obstacle to his involvement in fulfilling any service duties.

That also applies to drafted servicemen. Multinational soldier collectives have been created and are coping successfully with their tasks, even in forces involving the most modern and complex types of weapons and combat equipment. All work to train and educate people in these collectives is carried out in accordance with their multinational composition.

As experience shows, it is particularly important here to organize servicemen's service, training and daily lives in such a way that each of them feels and is conscious of being a member of a united combat family; that each serviceman's national dignity is highly respected in the collective, and that the determining factor in the collective's moral climate is the sense of common national pride asserted in our society. It is no simple matter to create such a climate and ensure that it is stable.

Mindful of this, our officer cadres are guided by the following rule: constantly study and have a good knowledge of the atmosphere in the collective and exert timely influence on its development. They are marked by an absolutely equal, respectful attitude toward servicemen of all nationalities.

The nationalities issue is a political issue. It is from precisely that standpoint that the relations among servicemen of different nationalities have always been considered and are constantly improved. High maturity in these relations is achieved through purposeful activity by commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations. They are called upon to constantly propagandize the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples, and to promote in every possible idea the further assertion of those ideas in servicemen's consciousness and in army and navy life. The duty of military cadres and communists in the army and navy is to deal a timely and resolute rebuff to hostile attempts by socialism's enemies to revive nationalist feelings and views, and also to attempts to slander the international nature of our armed forces.

In the situation of the exacerbated ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism, special significance is assumed by skillfully planned and well organized work for servicemen's patriotic and international education. In recent years this work has become more meaningful and has been enriched with new forms and methods. The practice, whereby long-term plans for patriotic and international education are drawn up and implemented in conjunction with union republic communist party central committees and CPSU obkoms, is becoming increasingly widespread in military districts and fleets.

Of course, all this is producing the most positive results. But life is constantly setting new tasks and making increased demands, including on servicemen's patriotic and international education. This education, the conference of army and navy leading command and political personnel noted, can be regarded as effective if, as a result of it, every serviceman sees his life as part of the homeland's present and future, and assistance to other peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence as the natural duty of the land of the soviets.

The multinational Soviet state's armed forces are a military organization of patriots and internationalists and a living embodiment of the people's friendship and fraternity. Their time-tested monolithic unity and cohesion are now being vividly manifested in the patriotic movement for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress. Boundless loyalty to the party's cause, the party's wise leadership, and the common aim and tasks in building and defending a new society, are the great force cementing our troop formation.